

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLIII] No 15 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANA

NAPANEE'S GREATEST
STORE

THE ROBINSON COMPANY

"We'd rather have one sale and a friend than two and only money. Despite our often repeated notice to 'fetch back what doesn't suit' we fear some easy-going people have kept things that didn't suit. Now don't do that."

"We are trying our best to lessen exchanges and returns by being more careful in the first place. We won't take back a tooth brush; will give a new one if we ought—a comb, a collar that had been tried on—a bit of dainty neckwear—Would you? Would you buy at a store that did?"

SPRING MILLINERY OPENING DAY, Saturday, March 26th.

Our Millinery Openings are semi-annual events looked forward to by thousands. It goes without saying that we do the **LARGEST AND LEADING MILLINERY BUSINESS** of the town. This season's showing will be better than ever. Millinery Opening is the signal for all the other Departments to go on Dress Parade.

Saturday Evening Illuminated Display

will be ready at seven o'clock, when we will (rain or shine) use every foot of display space for a showing of our immense stocks. Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Linens, etc., will be shown on the ground floor. Women's Ready-to-Wear Costumes, Jackets, Skirts, Carpets and House Furnishings exhibit on the first floor. We go to a lot of trouble to make these semi-annual exhibitions of styles interesting and profitable. We would like as many as possible to see them. Welcome—No Cards.

ACRES OF NEW CARPETS

A visit to our Carpet Room these Opening Days will demonstrate very forcibly

Our Superiority in the Carpet Business.

Acres of floor coverings bought by us direct from the makers gives us such a leverage on price, that we can retail our Carpets at what some houses have to pay for them. We pride ourselves on the designs selected and the largely increased sales show that buyers endorse our selections.

Royal Wiltons—English made body and borders, \$1.25 to 1.50 a yard.

Axminsters—Body and borders, \$1.00 per yard.

New English Velvets—Very rich exclusive designs \$1.25 per yard.

Brussels—Close heavy pile, a few pieces of regular \$1.00 quality to clear at 75c yard. Our English

Brussels at \$1.00 per yard would have to be sold at \$1.25 if we did not buy direct from maker.

Balmoral Tapestry—made with patent Brussels back our special at 75c per yard, has such a heavy rich pile that only an expert can tell it from Brussels. Borders to match.

Our display of Carpets, Rugs, and Furnishings Saturday evening, will give you a chance to see more stock opened up than you would otherwise see in a week's shopping.

Our display of Carpets, Rugs, and Furnishings Saturday evening, will give you a chance to see more stock opened up than you would otherwise see in a week's shopping.

THE FRASER BANKRUPT STOCK.

There is still a large quantity of this Stock to choose from.
Men's Hats from \$1.00 to \$1.25 are marked now 50c. each.
Men's Hats from \$1.50 to \$2.00 are marked now 75c. each.
There are still a large number of Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Ulsters and Pants—a big bunch of Children's Clothing—all sizes in 50c. Overalls, now 35c. each. Neckwear, Collars, Gloves, Sox, Shirts, all at bankrupt prices.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR SCHOOL
Section No. 7, D. N. High, Abinger and Ashby—Profession. Applying salary wanted, and experience, to RICHARD EDWARDS, Sec'y-Treas., Denbigh P. O., Ont. 104p

HOUSE FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL Brick Residence, situated on the east side of West Street, and owned by Mr. David Friskin. The location is most desirable and the house is fitted with all the most modern necessities. For full particulars apply to DAVID FRISKIN, Box 245, Napanee, Ont.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

NOTICE—I HAVE THREE RESIDENCES to sell or rent. The one on the corner of Dundas and West Streets, brick, which I reside in at present, containing 12 rooms and halls in both flats, also a chamber in 3rd flat, and store and storeroom, bakery and a No. 1 oven, built of brick, can use coal or wood, all equipped with gas and electric light, and waterworks, bath and woodshed. Also two houses on West street, corner on Mill street, one is just built and it contains eleven rooms and woodshed, both with both rooms, hot and cold water and gas. The other is a fine house containing ten rooms besides halls, filled in from bottom to top with brick, also three mantles and fire grates and a furnace, and is lit with gas. All to sell or rent.
To J. H. CLAPP, Napanee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of estate of Mary Ann Garrett, late of the Township of Sheffield in the County of Lennox and Addington, widow, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 129, Sec. 38 and amending Acts that all persons having any claims against the said Mary Ann Garrett, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1903, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver up to Hammel Madden Deroche, Solicitor for Thomas Garrett, Administrator of All and Singular the property of the said Mary Ann Garrett, deceased on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1904, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of the particulars of their claim or claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them duly verified.
And that after the said day the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have notice.
H. M. DEROCHE,
Solicitor for THOMAS GARRETT,
Administrator.
Dated this 14th day of March, A. D. 1904.
4-td.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL, Paid up \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$3,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$ 475,000
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
INTEREST CREDITED THEREON HALF-YEARLY.
FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.
Napanee Branch

See Pollard's Cheap Wallpaper

SIDNEY CLARK, ODESSA, Licensed Auctioneer,

Solicits the patronage of those intending to have sales in the future.

Terms Reasonable.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

World's Fair, St. Louis, April 30th to December 1st, 1904

Settler's One-way Excursions 1904

To Manitoba and Canadian Northwest, will leave Toronto every TUESDAY during March and April if sufficient business offers.
Passengers travelling without Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 1.45 p.m.
Passengers leaving Toronto with Live Stock should take the train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m.
Colonist Sleeper will be attached to each train.
For full particulars and copy of "Settlers Guide," Western Canada and "British Columbia," apply to any Canadian Pacific Agent, or to
A. H. NOTMAN,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
1 King St. East, Toronto

LAPUMS' WEST.

We are pleased to understand that our popular school teacher, Miss Assestine, who has undergone an operation in Kingston General Hospital, is doing nicely and will be able to resume her duties here after Easter holidays.

Drs. Oldham, of Yarker, and Killorin, of Kingston, were here on Monday and performed an operation on Elmer Clyde for pleurisy. He is not improving as speedily as we would wish.

John Elliott is improving after having suffered from a slight stroke.

Anson Montgomery, of Wagawville paid us a flying visit on Saturday.

Miss L. Lloyst, of Yarker was visiting at Levi Brown's on Sunday.

Miss H. Hogeboom has returned to her home at Smithville, N. Y., after spending the winter visiting here.

Miss Gertie Hawley of Napanee has returned after spending several days visiting her aunt Mrs. W. Lapum.

A number from here were in Napanee on Tuesday.

Preparations are being made here for maple sugar making, but the weather has been too cold yet.

M. Cambridge, the man with buns from Yarker gave us a call on Monday.

The advocates of the Ontario Electric railway say that their opponents will not fight them in daylight; they do it in a roundabout way.

FRUITS.

We will offer val. oranges for marmalade at 15c and 20c per doz., "Redland's" Beauty Brand Seedless at 30c, fancy bright lemons at 15c and 20c per dozen. Dried peaches 15c, apricots 10c, plums 10c. Fine bright dates 8c; also Spanish onions and Lima beans.
THE COXALL CO.

WILTON.

George Botts has moved into a house owned by Robert Miller, and Bert Babcock has moved on Nathan Snider's farm. Alfred Babcock has moved into the house recently purchased from Ira Davison, who is moving to Ox-Bow, Assa.

We are pleased to state that Robert Miller's hand, so badly cut a week ago by coming in contact with a circular saw, is improving as rapidly as possible.

FLOUR

of all kinds cheap, at
GREY LION GROCERY.

STELLA.

We have to chronicle the death of another resident of the island, Mrs. David McKee, who passed away on Friday the 18th. She leaves her husband, one son, and three daughters, who have the sympathy of all their friends. Her remains were placed in the vault at Glenwood on Sunday.

G. Miller is laid up with grippe. Miss Alma Patterson, visiting in Buffalo N. Y., has returned home.

Captain W. Stevenson and family, visiting here, have gone home.

Capt. H. Sanders purchased a fine phonograph lately.

A. McKee attended the grand lodge A. O. U. W. in Toronto last week.

J. Richards, delegate, attends grand council, C. O. C. F. in London this week.

B. Stephenson left for Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday.

The ice is good yet, and likely to be for some time.

MURVALE.

There has not been any Sunday school in the Methodist church this year on account of the bad roads and weather.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Boyce left for Rochester.

David Murton got a bad cold getting wet last Thursday.

Miss Laura Walker, Yarker, spent Sunday with her parents here.

William Shellington has moved upon his place which he recently bought from Calvin Lake.

C. O'Connor and H. Carvan loaded about thirty cars of pressed hay here recently.

John Young has taken the contract to draw milk to Forest cheese factory.

Calvin Lake sold a fine team of horses last Saturday.

Some around here have already started to make maple syrup.

Mrs. James Young has returned home after spending a month visiting friends in Odessa.

Master Myers Walker killed a coon, and wounded another, last week, that isn't too bad for a starter.

Cory Walker has returned home from Inverary, after working there eight months.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Rose, Maple avenue, at Wm. Sowersby's; Mrs. O. Aikens, Kingston, at Wm. Davis'; Mr. and Mrs. James Walker, Tamworth, at James Orran's; Mr. and Mrs. D. Babcock, Odessa, at Wm. Wallace's; Rev. and Mrs. Perely, Harrowsmith, at Nelson Boyce's; John Grant's family is on the sick list. Mrs. J. Irwin, Elginburgh, at Max Purdy's. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Boyce and daughter Mabel left to-day for New Jersey, after spending the winter at their old home.

NEWBURGH.

Subscriptions for the superannuation fund were taken up in the Methodist church on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Whattam, the junior pastor of the circuit, was called to the bedside of his father on Sunday last.

Miss Lena Madden is visiting at P. W. Brown's, Sydenham.

The B. of Q. train, No. 6, going south on Friday evening, due here at 6 p.m., did not go through until 5.40 Saturday morning owing to a run off near Tweed.

Mr. and Miss Emberly, Yarker, spent Friday evening at D. Shorey's.

Preparations are being made for the closing literary of the term in the N.H.S. Mrs. Fitzmartin is able to be out for a drive.

Judge Madden has given judgment in the case of Wood vs. Dunn, judgment against C. W. Thomson with costs.

Misses Juanita Thomson, Aleta Scriver and Pearl Wood are the latest additions to the choir of the Methodist church.

A number from here intend taking in the sugar social at Strathcona on Friday evening.

Miss Ethel Mears and Miss Elida Haight took the topic at the Epworth League on Monday evening; after the topic by an unanimous vote of the league it was decided to invite the Napanee district Epworth League convention, for 1904, to Newburgh.

Your scribe was informed this week that a silver mug lined with gold, had been attached to Dr. Beeman's pump for the use of the public. No! No! We haven't money to throw away, but this is the gift of William Dunlop.

W. B. Dunn, our genial station agent, was in Yarker on Saturday evening.

Stanley Hammel, of Portland, Me., is visiting his grand-father, Jeremiah Remo.

NEWS OF THE WAR.

While the world's eyes are turned to the far Pacific, and the events taking place there, newspapers in Canada are vying with each other in the publication of the latest and fullest accounts of all hostilities. London and New York are the clearing houses of the world's news. If a naval battle takes place, if Russian and Japanese troops come together on land, if a move is made by any other world power, the news is immediately wired to these two great cities.

The Toronto News is printing the best and most reliable war cables to London and New York simultaneously with their publication in those cities. These cables come in to The News' building over its own wire, so that no time is lost in getting them into type. The spirit of energy and progressiveness which dominates The News is well demonstrated by this arrangement.

The price of the Daily News in this district is \$1.00 a year by mail. An interesting clubbing offer is open to those who write for particulars.

The Daily News and The Napanee Express \$1.75 per year.

The hearing of the appeal of the Bay of Quinte Railway Company against the decision of the Railway Commission that the appellants line must cross the C. P. R. at Tweed at a point 600 feet west of the C.P.R. switch was set down for Saturday 19th but was postponed for one week.

Genuine American and Canadian Coal Oil.
MADOLE & WILSON.

FREE EXPRESS.

DA-FRIDAY, MARCH 25th 1904. **\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.**

WAR NEWS.

THE LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR IN FAR EAST.

WEDNESDAY'S SUMMARY.

Official reports to the Czar give the first information of another bombardment of Port Arthur by Admiral Togo's fleet, which took place yesterday morning. The Japanese fleet consisted of six warships and twelve cruisers, with eight torpedo boats, an array of fighting ships that completely outmatch the Russian strength, even if all the vessels in Port Arthur were capable of going into action. The Russian ships are apparently again in the outer roadstead and when the Japanese appeared formed in line to meet them. What losses they sustained and what damage are not apparent from the official statement. That they made no effective diversion is evident, because the Japanese bombarded Port Arthur for two hours, retiring about noon with one battleship crippled. The loss of life in the town and forts was five soldiers. Of the damage to the forts and the dismounting of guns in this as in former bombardments nothing is said. The defenses must by this time be very badly battered. Originally there were thirty-two 12-inch guns, fully that number of 10-inch guns, and hundreds of a smaller calibre in the defenses. That the Japanese can bombard the city almost at will without great injury to their vessels proves either that their ships can lie where the forts are unable to get at them or that many guns have been dismounted and ammunition is scarce. The cost of these bombardments to Japan must be enormous. There have been four serious actions of this sort, the last before that of yesterday being on March 10th. The cost of the shells thrown into the town must be considerably over a million dollars. Admiral Togo evidently believes he is rendering Port Arthur untenable or he would not continue hammering away at such a cost. The city cannot be taken by long range bombardment, but these smashing blows will, no doubt, make things easier should the endeavor be made later on to carry it by storm.

The fact that Japan regards the control of Korea as essential to her national existence, and is prepared to hold the country against Russia at any sacrifice, is again emphasized by the announcement in 'The Times' cables to The Globe that a brigade of 3,000 Japanese military engineers has been detailed to push to completion the railway from Seoul to the northern frontier. It is estimated that the road from Fusan on the south coast all the way through Seoul to Pingyang will be completed before next winter. The rails and materials for construction are being torn up from discarded light railways in Japan and shipped to Korea. A revolt of some discontented Koreans, instigated, it is said, by Russian agents, has been sternly suppressed.

Lowney's
**Easter
Chocolates**

EASTERTIDE.

Say, how shall we keep it—the Eastertide,
When the glad earth smiles, like a flow'r
crowned bride,
And her lord, the sun, in his shining
place,
As giant, rejoices to run his race;
When birds and bells in sweet carol and
chime
Are telling the joy of the blessed time
And nature is thrilling with ecstacy—
Oh, what shall our song and our keeping
be?

Shall we challenge the world with swelling
pride?
Shall we wear its pomp that the Lord de-
nied?
Shall we follow the things of death, whom
he
Hath vanquished in triumphant victory?
Shall our Easter die with the altar flow'rs
And praises that burst from these lips of
ours?
Aye, the Lord is risen in verity.
Say, what shall our joy and keeping be?

O friends of the Master, what can it be?
But the feast of truth and sincerity,
Unleavened with malice or wickedness,
The heart to forgive and the hand to bless,
The eyes that shall pity our brother's
thrall,
Since Jesus has died and risen for all.
In the Gospel spirit and love to bide,
Lo, this is the keeping of Eastertide;
—Youth's Companion.

SATURDAY'S CONFLAGRATION.

Second Story of the Grange Block Gutted by Fire.

Saturday, about ten minutes to one o'clock, fire was discovered in the Grange block, in that portion of the building occupied by E. E. Richardson as a photograph gallery, an alarm was quickly sounded, to which the firemen speedily responded, but when they arrived the fire had gained considerable headway and the building was a seething mass of flames.

In a very short space of time five streams of water were playing on the fire, four from the water-works and one from the fire engine, and in about an hour the fire was under control and well in hand. The fire did not get beyond the top story of the building, but this was completely gutted.

The fact that the fire did not spread is undoubtedly due to two things. First, that there was very little wind at the time, and second that there was an excellent fire proof wall at each end of the destroyed block.

As to the origin of the fire no one knows positively how it started, but it supposed to have been caused by the stove in Richardson's gallery.

The firemen worked like beavers and deserve great credit for the manner in which they handled the fire. They were ably assisted by a number of the citizens.

The following are those who suffered losses: A. E. Lazier, woolen goods; John Paisley, grocer; James Walters, merchant tailor; and J. J. Haines, boots and shoes. E. E. Richardson's photograph gallery is a total loss.

A. E. Lazier and Jas. Walters succeeded in saving the most of their stock, and John Paisley saved a portion of his.

The J. J. Haines shoe stock was badly damaged by water and smoke. Their large stock of trunks, etc., which was stored up-stairs, was totally destroyed.

Besides these losses the fixtures in the gospel hall were badly burned. Mr. John T. Grange's office was completely destroyed, and a lot of household furniture, owned by Mrs. Richard Dinner, and which had been stored in the building, was a complete loss.

The losses are about as follows: Grange Block, \$5,000, covered by insurance. A. E. Lazier, \$200, insured in the

LENT! LENT! LENT!

If your head is not working well, don't eat so much meat.

Try Fish for a change.

WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT

Fresh Whitefish. Salmon Trout.
Halibut. Sea Salmon, and Yarmoth Bloaters

AT—

J. F. SMITH'S.

DRY KINDLING WOOD

We have a small quantity of the above,
—also—

DRY CORDWOOD and COAL.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

Ontario Electric Railway Co'y. PUBLIC MEETINGS

Will be held upon the following dates and in the places mentioned

SELBY

At the Town Hall, Wednesday evening, March 30th,
at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Manly Jones, Reeve, will preside.

NAPANEE

At the Town Hall, Thursday Evening, March 31st,
at 8 p.m.

Mayor Madole will preside.

North Fredericksburgh,

At Town Hall, Friday Evening, April 1st,
at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. John Carscadden, Reeve, will preside.

If you are interested in obtaining additional railroad facilities for your community, with frequent service and low rates for passengers, freight and express, your presence is earnestly requested.

PERSONALS

Mr. James Davis is confined to the house with a severe attack of la grippe.

Mrs. (Judge) Wilkison, of Kingston, was in town on Wednesday, calling on friends. Mrs. Geo. Degroot spent Tuesday in Deseronto.

Mrs. J. C. Hardy and Master Heber Hardy spent a couple of days in Kingston this week.

LUCAS Chocolates

—at—

The Medical Hall,
FRED. L. HOOPER.

THURSDAY'S SUMMARY.

At an early hour this morning an official from St. Petersburg announced that no information had been received from Port Arthur supplementing the story of the bombardment of Tuesday. Admiral Togo's report will probably not reach Tokio till Saturday. The alleged landing of troops by the Japanese near Dalny is not confirmed, and must be classed as a foundationless rumor. A correspondent strongly urges his belief that the main Japanese advance will be from Neuchwang on the Manchurian Railway at the head of the Liaotung Gulf and that an army will be landed there when the river Liao opens. If this should prove to be the case the frequent bombardments of Port Arthur and the attempts to bottle up the Russian fleet, at whatever cost, are fully explained. The peninsula on which Port Arthur stands juts out into the only practicable channel from the Yellow Sea, and transports bound for Neuchwang must pass through the Straits Pechilli within twenty miles of Port Arthur. The Russians are to be hammered into a submissive frame of mind while the Japanese transports carry thousands of men through the straits.

The situation at Neuchwang is a menace to the peace of the world. There are centred the subjects of all the great powers engaged in the trade of Manchuria. The city is one of the most important treaty ports in Northern China. Since 1900 it has been in the hands of Russia, but the Chinese have still a Governor there who exercises authority jointly with the Russian officials. It was expected by the traders that Neuchwang would be neutralized and kept out of the area of war operations, and Russia was understood to be willing to withdraw if France or Germany would accept the task of maintaining the port's neutrality. Lord Lansdowne's recent statement that British subjects remaining in Neuchwang after the ice goes out of the river will do so at their peril, is a notice to all the world that Great Britain expects Japan to seize Neuchwang and that British diplomats will throw no obstacles in the way.

What will France and Germany do? Will China, the owner of the city, be content to see Japan drive out Russia and occupy the port? Is there an understanding between Japan and China by which Neuchwang is to be garrisoned by Chinese troops after the Russians are expelled? Will the place be bombarded, as Port Arthur has been, if the Russians, who are now busily mounting guns on the river bank, show fight? These are questions of the utmost importance. Japan states plainly that one of the chief objects of the war is to restore Manchuria to China. Neuchwang is the richest city of Manchuria. Will its restoration be made the bait to drag China into the conflict? The moment when Japanese warships open fire on the forts on the Liao River will be the most critical, so far as the world's peace is concerned, of the war.

A Slaughter Sale of boots and shoes commencing Monday, March 28. About 200 pairs were shipped in mistake and rather than have them shipped back, to be sold less than cost.

Ladies \$2.00 for 1.50, also ladies 1.75 for 1.30, Misses 1.65 boot for 1.25, child's boot box calf for 1.00 sold in regular way 1.90.

Now is your chance to fit yourself and children out for summer wear.

All new stock just opened up. The sale to continue until all are sold.

At H. W. KELLY'S,
Campbell House Corner. 15-c-p

A new canning factory is to be built in Picton this spring. It is to be one of the largest in the province.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature
of *Wm. A. Garrett*

T. Grange's office was completely destroyed, and a lot of household furniture, owned by Mrs. Richard Dinner, and which had been stored in the building, was a complete loss.

The losses are about as follows: Grange Block, \$5,000, covered by insurance.

A. E. Lazier, \$200, insured in the Merchants Insurance Co'y.

John Paisley, loss unestimated, insured for \$1,500 in the Phoenix, London. Eng.

Jas. Walters, loss \$250, insured for \$500 in the Norwich Union.

J. J. Haines, loss over \$3,000, insured in the Guardian, British North American, Gore Mutual, and London Mutual.

E. E. Richardson, loss \$1600, insured for \$1100.

Mrs. R. Dinner's loss unestimated.

James Walters has secured temporary premises in the Harshaw block, in the rooms formerly occupied by the Public Library.

J. J. Haines has opened up a bankrupt stock in the late J. A. Fraser stand.

A. E. Lazier is occupying the rooms of the late T. G. Davis.

John Paisley, being unable to secure store accommodation will not re-open until the store is repaired.

Ham and bacon for sale at
GREY LION GROCERY.

REV. E. WOODCOCK DEAD.

Belleville Intelligencer.

After a life of nearly eighty-one years, the greater portion of which was spent in the ministry, Rev. Eli Woodcock, a superannuated Methodist minister, died on Saturday afternoon. Death was caused by an attack of pneumonia. Deceased was born at Fredericksburg in 1823. In early life he was converted and at the age of thirty years was ordained as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Whilst in active work he was stationed at Stirling, Hops, Percy, Aultsville, Riceville, Elgin, Mallorytown, Newington, Winchester, Odessa, Hungerford, Demorestville, Selby, Eaton's Corners, Newburg and Nepeau. He was an earnest, faithful and successful preacher, accomplishing much good wherever his lot was cast. In this respect he was ably assisted by his wife, who took great interest in church work. Rev. Mr. Woodcock retired from active work a few years ago, and had spent the greater portion of that time in this city. The year he was admitted to the ministry, namely, 1853, he was married to Miss Phoebe A. Wiltzie, Farnaville, who, with a family of four sons and one daughter, survive. Last fall Rev. Mr. Woodcock and wife celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Since residing in Belleville the deceased was identified with the Tabernacle. The sons are Percy and Charles, of Brockville; Edwin, in Illinois, and Clayton of New York. The daughter, a married lady, resides at Brockville.

ICE YACHTING.

The second race for the Bay of Quinte Ice Yacht Cup was sailed on Wednesday 16th, last. There were three yachts entered D. Cole's Snow Bird, Deseronto, M. H. Mills Falcon, Napanee, and Capt. A. Baird's Wizard, Napanee. With a good breeze blowing the yachts got away with Falcon in the lead which she held half way down the leg, when she was overhauled and passed by the Wizard, who rounded the outer mark first and held the lead to the finish, beating the Falcon by one minute and the Snow Bird by one minute and a half. As the race was the best two out of three the yachts lined up again and there was an exciting run for the bay which was rounded first by Falcon, Snow Bird second, Wizard third, with about three seconds between the boats. On the run home the Wizard showed her speed and left her rivals far astern, beating them by a minute and a half. The course was a straight one four miles and return.

Time for first boat 16 minutes.
Time for second " 14 minutes.

NOTES.

Capt. A. Baird has been visiting Mr. T. Tenney for the past few days. On Sunday they took a run down to Kingston on Mr. Baird's ice yacht, Wizard leaving at 8.20 and arriving in Kingston at 9.25 making the run in one hour and five minutes. The boat covered about 50 miles in the run. The Wizard is a new yacht, designed and built by Capt. Baird, and for speed there are few boats that can touch her as she is of the Hudson River type.

PERSONALS

Mr. James Davis is confined to the house with a severe attack of la grippe.

Rev. J. T. Glover, Kingston, was in town last week.

Miss Townsend, Kingston, is visiting the Misses Burt, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. McKnight, of Forest Mills, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Gertie Hawley has returned after spending several days with her aunt, Mrs. W. Lapum, Lapum's West.

Mrs. Gordon Valteau, Deseronto, has returned to her home after being the guest of Mrs. Donnelly, Kingston.

Mrs. Geo. Bateman, of Deseronto, spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. E. Morden.

The engagement is announced of Miss Pansy Rathbun, daughter of the late Edward W. Rathbun, of Deseronto, to H. V. F. Jones, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London, England. The marriage will take place early in June.

Dr. Elmer J. Lake, of Kingston, specialist, paid Napanee a business visit on Wednesday.

Miss Mabel Hamm, Napanee, visited friends on University Ave., Kingston.

Mr. Joseph Gates, who has been a resident of Napanee for the past ten years, left on Tuesday for Winnipeg, where he expects to make his home in the future. Mrs. Gates will remain in town for the present.

William Jamieson, Napanee, spent Sunday and Monday in Kingston with his family.

W. A. Warner, of Trenton was in Napanee Wednesday.

Mr. M. Phillips, of Picton, was in Napanee on Monday.

Miss B. Pollard spent last Friday and Saturday with friends in Deseronto.

Mrs. Steward, of Harrowsmith, was visiting Mrs. Dr. C. D. Wartman, of Napanee, Friday and Saturday.

Mr. D. A. Valteau, of Napanee, was in Tweed on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wartman, of Coblenbrook, are expected home from their California trip next week.

I. A. Gordanier, of Morven, was in Napanee, Thursday.

Miss Gertrude Wagar spent last Friday afternoon with her brother, Mr. Charlie Wagar, Deseronto.

Mr. Wm. Forsythe, of Wilton, left for Toronto, Tuesday, to attend the Grand Lodge of the Chosen Friends.

Mrs. (Judge) Wilkinson, of Kingston, was in town on Wednesday, calling on friends.

Mrs. Geo. Degroot spent Tuesday in Deseronto.

Mrs. J. C. Hardy and Master Heber Hardy spent a couple of days in Kingston this week.

Mr. Samuel Wilson is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. W. A. Garrett spent Sunday at his home in Brockville.

Mr. W. T. Gibbard was in Montreal on Monday.

Miss Gilpin and Miss Dick, of Belleville, were in town on Friday last.

Mrs. Ed. Lefebvre and son Orval are visiting her parents in Gananoque.

Mr. Bethel Kingsbury spent Sunday last in Kingston.

Mr. R. W. Brown, who has been visiting friends in Napanee and his home in Tarnworth, returned to Winnipeg on Monday.

Mr. D. W. Preston, was in Toronto a few days this week.

Mr. Frank Rikley spent Sunday last in Bath.

T. D. Carscallen, Esq. banker of Jersey City, formerly of Newburg, Canada, has come to Florida for his health. Mrs. Carscallen and a trained nurse go with him.

Mrs. Thomas Cousins, and Mr. William Cousins, of Trafford, and Mr. W. N. Dopping, of Enterprise, were in Napanee Monday.

G. W. Shibley, organizer for the Chosen Friends, arrived home Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. Gibbard was in Marlbank, Thursday.

Mrs. John Lowry is in Kingston, in attendance at the bedside of her sister, Mrs. Cheevers, who is very low.

Rev. G. S. White was in Belleville, on Saturday, attending the funeral of the late Rev. Woodcock.

Mr. Alex. McGee, of the Pines, gave us a call on Monday last, on his return from Hamilton, where he went to see friends during last week, at the close of the A.O.U.W. meeting in Toronto, to which he was delegate for Adolphustown Lodge.

BIRTH.

DAVY—At Napanee, on Sunday, Mar. 24, 1904, the wife of Benjamin Davy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

EXLEY—LANE—In Tweed, on the 19th inst., by Rev. C. A. French, Geo. Exley, of Napanee, to Matilda M. Lane, of Denbigh.

DEATHS.

CLINE—At Richmond on Sunday March, 29th 1904, Anna Laura Cline aged 59 years, 3 months.

DOLAN—At Selby, on Friday, March 18th 1904, Michael Dolan aged 94 years, 6 months.

Stock Foods.
Herbage International stock food and International heave cure sold by
MADOLE & WILSON.

A TIMELY TOPIC.

Now that the spring housecleaning is about to begin we mention below a few specials that we are offering which are all very useful for Housecleaning purposes, and which you will find are being offered at very close prices.

15c large bottles Washing Ammonia 10c
3 lbs Washing Soda for 5c
Scrubbing Brushes at 5c 8c 10c and 15c
Brooms at 15c 20c 25c and 30c
Heavy Tin Dust Pans 4c
Heavy Tin Dippers 4c
Carpet Ticks, 2 packages for 5c
Comfort and Eclipse Soap 6 bars for 25c
12 bars Judd's Laundry Soap for 25c
Heavy Clothes Lines for 8c
3 dozen Clothes Pins for 5c

Our spring stock of Tinware consisting of Milk Pails, Milk Pans, Creamers, Cream Pails, Milk Strainers, Skimmers, Strainer Pails, etc., is now complete, and they are all marked at low prices.

Tea Special For the next few days we will give away with every pound of our 25c or 30c tea a half doz. of white egg cups.

McINTOSH BROS'.

Wm. A. GARRETT, Manager.

RENNIE BLOCK.

HOW THE JAPANESE ACTED

WHEN NEWS OF THE GREAT VICTORY CAME.

Threw Aside Their Stoicism, Cheered and Had Lantern Parades.

Oscar King Davis, writing to the Chicago Record-Herald from Tokio, describes vividly the scenes in the Japanese capital on the day that the first news of Japanese victory arrived. He writes:

A great change came over Tokio. The stoics dropped their masks and revealed themselves as human beings with human emotions, subject to human excitement. They came out of their shells and gathered in the streets and talked and laughed and cheered and acted just as any other people would who had received news of a great naval victory over a powerful enemy. Their joy was real and infectious, and they exhibited it with spirit and dignity.

But the contrast to the silence and repression of the previous days was all the more remarkable. That period of waiting had almost fitted me to believe that the Japanese would go through the entire war with owl-like unbroken placidity, no matter what they won, but I am ready to admit that they can give way to popular feeling when the occasion arises.

EFFECT OF GOOD NEWS.

It was started by the receipt of reports from the main squadron of the navy, under Admiral Togo, to the effect that a battle had been fought off Port Arthur and a great victory won. For a day or two there had been rumors that something interesting was going on, or about to happen. It was known that the squadron had left Sasebo, where it had been for so long, but only guesses were heard as to its destination.

The secrecy that had prevailed took on an added character; it became almost breathless. Then, on the evening of the 9th, suddenly, from no particular point, but everywhere at once, the word came that there had been a fight at Chemulpo and that the Japanese had won. The Russians had lost two ships. Then came big news. The Japanese squadron had come up to Port Arthur and fought the Russian ships outside the harbor. In the darkness of midnight the Japanese torpedo boats had sneaked into the entrance of the harbor, getting behind the Russian ships. Then Togo's fighting line closed in.

The Russians endeavored to retire in the harbor and were met in the mouth by the torpedoes. Three were destroyed, at once. There was no definite authority for this report. The naval authorities of the department maintained their silence, and simply replied to all questioning that there had been no report from Admiral Togo. Still every man you met assured you that it was an absolute fact.

SOLD WAR EXTRAS.

Word went around that there would be a lantern and torchlight procession in the evening. The wild men who peddled newspaper extras dashed about the streets clanging their bells and making a great fuss.

There was no organization about the demonstration that followed. One of the newspaper extras suggested that something of that sort ought to be done, but no committee was appointed, and there was nothing formal about it. It was simply the spontaneous ebullition of spirits, a truly popular show of jubilation.

The word went around about mid-day that there would be a demonstration, and of their own accord the people began to gather at Iibiya Park about dusk. At that hour, wherever one went about the city, little groups of men and boys and even women and children were seen hurrying along to the meeting place.

POKED FUN AT RUSSIANS.

Two of the transparencies made great hits with the crowds of on-lookers. One represented Admiral Alexieff as a prisoner, being led up the street between two little Japanese sailor men. The other showed a Japanese sailor with a coolie's bar across his shoulders lugging along two baskets, one suspended from each end of the bar, and both filled with Russian warships.

The students stopped a long time in front of the palace and sang all their songs to the accompaniment of a band.

It took nearly two hours for all the paraders to cheer themselves out in front of the palace, for there were 3,000 or 4,000 of them. When they finally got away they went down to the Navy Department and repeated the performance. From the Navy Department the procession broke up, the paraders going away in little groups as they had come, scattering through the streets back to their homes, but still carrying their lanterns and still with a husky cheer at the slightest provocation.

ANTI-ALCOHOLISM IN FRANCE.

A Remarkable Movement That is Attracting Attention.

One of the most remarkable movements in France is the temperance movement, that has sprung, gourd-like, from the ground and has attained to a tree of goodly proportions. The most important organization, the Union anti-Alcoolique, has 60,000 members spread all over the country. This in seven years, and there are numerous other societies, some having a religious basis, that bring up the number of those sworn to fight the drink question to a considerable army. I have just been shown some post-cards printed in colors, which are destined to remind the recipient of the dangers of absinthe and *caux de vie*. The work is carried on by lantern lectures and by other means of inculcating temperance principles into the young. A journal exists, exclusively engaged in this work, and a great body of teachers in all departments have formed societies in the schools where the young idea is taught to shun the aperitifs and other deadly decoctions so beloved by the nation. As a rule, total abstinence is not insisted upon in these societies but the member is limited to beer and wine.

Still more remarkable is the fact that the movement has spread to the working-classes in the country, which have hitherto been most difficult to reach by reason, largely, of the political dominance of the cabaretier. I am informed that during the past few days a co-operative working man's temperance restaurant has been opened at Laval (Mayenne). The cabinet is called "L'Emancipation Sociale de Consommation." Also, within the past month of two, a sailor's home where non-intoxicating drinks are sold has sprung into being at Toulon. The founder is an officer in the French army, named Roux, now serving in Tonking.

A great work is being carried on in Brittany, where the peasants are much addicted to strong waters and where alcoholism has made great ravages. The increase in idiosyncrasy and congenital diseases has forcibly called the attention of the authorities to the gravity of the question. At Brest is a nourishing society where is seen the strange spectacle, in France, of Conservatives and Socialist Radicals joined together for the same social purposes.

An unusual feature of the present crusade against alcoholism is that it has begun at the top and is working downwards. The Union Anti-Alcoolique was founded by a well-known doctor, and its actual president is a barrister. Several highly-placed personages in the government departments are taking a deep interest in the movement.

MIGHTY STRETCH OF RAIL

IT IS SIX THOUSAND MILES IN LENGTH.

Great Siberian Railroad and Its Relation to the Japanese War.

Russia is now using the Trans-Siberian Railway as was originally intended.

We know about the commercial possibilities of the Czar's dominion east of the Ural mountains; that it is a second Canada, and that most of our "best Danish" butter now comes from Siberia. It was visiting foreigners, however, who pointed out the agricultural and commercial possibilities of the land, writes John Foster Fraser.

Russia built the "eighth wonder of the world" to carry soldiers.

The line is over six thousand miles long. It originally cost £80,000,000 and another £20,000,000 has been spent within the last two years on improvements. There is not much in the way of engineering. When a hill is approached the track makes a half circle round it. In the course of my travels from end to end I recall having passed through only one slight tunnel. Siberia is the land of many rivers, and from Moscow to Vladivostok there are thirty miles of bridges.

It is a single line, laid with varying degree of excellence. Between Moscow and Irkutsk I have been able to shave every morning, but east of the great Lake Baikal I have been jerked from one end of the air to the other.

The ordinary passenger traffic is now suspended. The blue first-class carriages, the yellow second, the green third, and the grey fourth, and all packed with Muscovite troops hastening to Manchuria.

WINTER BLASTS.

Siberia, which in early summer is a garden of flowers, is now a region of snow. The cold is down to 40 degrees below zero. The wind blowing off the steppes makes the cheek feel as though it were being stabbed with a thousand needles.

It is a lone land with towns hundreds of miles apart, and then often six or eight miles from a station. But every verst (three-quarters of a mile) is a little signal hut. Here are stationed good-conduct prisoners. As the train comes rumbling along a man emerges and signals that the line is clear for a verst. When the train passes then the man in the next box can be seen.

So the signal goes rolling eastwards over the Ural mountains across the waste day after day until the Pacific is reached.

I have travelled with Russian troops in Siberia. Better-natured, kinder-hearted men I never wish to meet. The men, wherever there is a halt, delight to get out on the platforms, and while one of their number plays an air, not unusually on a wheezy accordion, the others sing and dance.

Every station great and small has its buffet. And when the cold has frozen one's limbs it is pleasant to seek the shelter of these refreshment bars—though usually overheated and impregnated with an odor that is not appetizing—throw off one's furs and thaw oneself by the drinking of innumerable cups of the delightful amber-hued, lemon-flavored Russian tea.

On the train there is much vodka drinking, much playing of cards among the officers, much hospitality to the stranger. They overflow his glass with wine, for not to spill the wine is regarded among Russian officers as proof of niggardliness.

In all the great towns, by the way, are huge military establishments. The barracks at Omsk are as finely equipped as any we have in England. Bodies of troops are also at Irkutsk—the "Paris of Siberia," as some call it, when alluding to its facilities for the "Chicago of Siberia."

As the train steams away toward the Ural it bows his head and makes the sign of the cross. The next minute he is full of mirth. But many of them will never see the winter sun shining on the Kremlin towers again.

KLEPTOMANIA'S VICTIMS.

French Alienist Explains Why the Rich Steal.

Kleptomania has cropped up again in France under a different name. The Parisians call it *magasinitis*, and this new fangled appellation for the "fashionable" complaint is due to Dr. Dubuisson, the famous brain physician.

The doctor's investigations have resulted in the establishment of two facts: First, that women as delinquents are in an enormous majority; and, second, that the offence itself is consequent upon a curious condition of the mind. It is stated that more than 80 per cent. of kleptomaniacs are of the female sex. In nine cases out of ten the offenders have been proved to be quite well to do, and not infrequently wealthy. It would have been easy for them to have purchased and paid for the things stolen. Which presents another problem. Why should those who are rich stoop to robbery? The goods purloined are generally found uninjured, undisposed of, and often actually abused.

Let us, however, look into the cause of the disease as described by Dr. Dubuisson. In the first place, the physicians is to be felicitated upon a clever epigram. "Lady kleptomaniacs are women without hearts who dupe men without heads," a "smart" saying which contains more light philosophy than literal truth.

A man can scarcely be called a fool because the pockets of his clothes do not happen to be so constructed as to prevent the entrance of a felonious hand! But the doctor can afford to have his epigram cheapened, for he finds his deductions upon a thorough understanding of the character of the "eternal feminine." The cause of kleptomania arises less from the individual's morbidity of temperament than from the alluring array of every description of dainty and fashionable attire abundantly displayed on many counters of all mammoth shops.

The "grand magazin" is a chef d'œuvre of deliberate temptation tending to the seduction of the least susceptible. The finery everywhere around her arouses all her coquettish ambition and stimulates all her cravings for comfort. Not only may she gaze on this gorgeousness, but she is permitted to handle the pretty things unhindered, unobserved. What more easy than to pop into one's parasol or pocket some small object of value? From the innumerable articles of a similar kind in stock "it never would be missed"—as the average kleptomaniac would argue.

The only remedy lies, of course, in arranging shop fronts and showrooms with a severity that would satisfy the disciples of William Penn and in forbidding people to finger the wares. But the cure would be worse than the complaint. It would bring rapidly dwindling profits, a diminution of patronage and bankruptcy to hundreds of business houses.

A SIBERIAN BLIZZARD.

A Traveller's Experience in That Desolate Region.

A blizzard on the Siberian desert is a dreadful thing. The author of "In Search of a Siberian Klondike" tells of being overtaken by a severe snow-storm. The dogs lost sight of the trail, and the snow came down so heavily they could hardly see the leading dogs, and it was deemed the safest thing to stop and endeavor to protect themselves as much as possible from the storm.

With our snow-shoes we dug down

an spontaneous ebullition of spirits, a truly popular show of jubilation.

The word went around about mid-day that there would be a demonstration, and of their own accord the people began to gather at Hibiya Park about dusk. At that hour, wherever one went about the city, little groups of men and boys and even women and children were seen hurrying along to the meeting place. They carried for the most part, gay lanterns of bamboo and paper, all decorated with red lines of figures on the white paper. These were suspended from long, slender strips of bamboo so that they were swung over the heads of those who carried them and bobbed back and forth as the people walked.

Now and then flags were carried, with the lanterns, for the most part the white flag with red ball centre, which is the national flag of Japan, but sometimes the rising sun banner of the army and navy. Occasionally also a Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes showed where some marchers appreciated the friendship of Great Britain and the United States.

JAPS CAN CHEER

And now, too, there were cheers. I had begun to think the Japanese had forgotten how to cheer, but the banzais that went up last night were more than enough to remove that suspicion. Even the children showed that they could yell as well as their elders. The crowd rushing through the street met every rishi with banzais, and the foreigner who looked like an American or an Englishman was followed wherever he went by plenty of cheers.

By 7 o'clock Hibiya Park was crowded with paraders. The students of the military and naval schools were out en masse, and they carried torches instead of lanterns. Two or three bands had been engaged also and songs had been improvised for the occasion. In a remarkably orderly fashion the procession was formed at the park and began to march toward the grounds of the Imperial palace.

At the gate in front of the Imperial palace the head of the procession halted. The paraders pressed against the gate and the railings that guard the moat and cheered and waved their lanterns frantically. From the palace there was no sign that anyone within knew anything of what was going on. The building itself could not be distinguished in the dark from the gate, but that did not diminish the enthusiasm of the marchers in the least.

CROWD DID NOT PUSH.

When the head of the column halted all those behind stopped also, and there was no crowding forward. Each seemed perfectly willing to wait patiently for his turn to stand before the gate and cheer. When those at the head had cheered enough to satisfy them for awhile they moved on, when the next section stopped. Those in the lead waited also. There was no hurry anywhere, no crowding, no pushing. It was a fine, clear, starlit night, dark enough to give full effect to the lantern display. Which was very fine. All over the spacious grounds in front of the palace there were lanterns carried by persons who did not care to join the marching column, and the great mass of them, with those in the column, was like a multitude of giant fireflies swayed about by a gently moving breeze.

Only the students had attempted to make more show than by the use of lanterns. They had rigged up a few transparencies. About these there was the only pushing along the column. The outsiders were so anxious to get close enough to read the inscriptions that the boys were unable to hold their transparencies against the rush, so they employed two stout wrestlers for each transparency, and after that the crowd might shove as it would with no damage to the display. A few banners with long inscriptions were also carried.

same social purposes.

An unusual feature of the present crusade against alcoholism is that it has begun at the top and is working downwards. The Union Anti-Alcoholic was founded by a well-known doctor, and its actual president is a barrister. Several highly-placed personages in the government departments are taking a deep interest in the movement.

HEROINE OF LUCKNOW.

Lady Inglis, Who Kept a Diary During the Siege.

An interesting figure in English history has passed away in the person of Lady Inglis, who died recently at her residence, 17 Rectory road, Beckenham, after a short illness says the London Express.

Lady Julia Selina Inglis was the second daughter of the first Lord Chelmsford and was born in 1823. She was the widow of the famous defender of the British residency at Lucknow, Sir John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, K. C. B., who died in 1852, and in memory of whose services in the Indian Mutiny she had been in receipt of a pension.

Lady Inglis herself went through the siege of Lucknow, and in addition to the terrors of the siege and the subsequent journey to the coast she was shipwrecked on the voyage home to England.

She afterward published the diary she kept during her eventful life in the besieged city, where her husband, then Brigadier Inglis, commanded the garrison throughout the eighty-seven days the place was invested.

She describes the entrance into the residency, on a day when glad shouts rang through the tortured city, of "a short, quiet-looking, gray-haired man, whom I knew at once was Gen. Havelock. He shook hands with me and said he feared that we had suffered a great deal."

"I could hardly answer him. It was a moment of unmixed happiness, but not lasting. I felt how different my lot was to others. I tried to write home, but could not."

The relieving force had suffered most severely. The wounded had been abandoned. The enemy had looted the houses and shot the poor to leeward down by scores, as they passed through the narrow streets.

Once while on the dangerous march from Lucknow to the coast the sudden command "Halt!" rang out into the night.

Lady Inglis had a baby with her at this time, and thus she writes: "Silence was ordered and all lights to be put out. I shall never forget my anxiety lest baby should commence crying again and perhaps betray our whereabouts. Fortunately baby did not cry."

On the way to England her ship was wrecked near the coast of Ceylon, and hope had been almost abandoned when the passengers, who had been picked up by a native vessel and taken into Trincomalee.

LAST YEAR'S SUNSHINE.

The official sunning-up for 1903 as regards sunshine shows that all districts in the British Isles with one exception fell short of the average. The exception was England north-west, including Manchester, that curiously had an excess of fifty-seven sunny hours. In Scotland north-west, and east the deficit was eighty-one hours, forty-eight hours, and 133 hours. England north-east and east were short by 107 hours and 139 hours; while in England south and south-west the deficit was sixty-eight hours and 115 hours. The Midlands were behind by ninety-eight hours. In Ireland north and south the shortage was eighty-one hours and 119 hours. Commonly the islands in the English Channel have a large share of sunshine, but last year they went by 135 sunny hours.

Girls, don't monopolize the conversation when a young man calls; give him a chance to propose.

glass with wine, for not to spill the wine is regarded among Russian officers as proof of niggardliness.

In all the great towns, by the way, are huge military establishments. The barracks at Omsk are as finely equipped as any we have in England. Bodies of troops are also at Irkutsk—the "Paris of Siberia," as some call it, when alluding to its frivolity, or the "Chicago of Siberia," as other people describe it when referring to the business done.

STRANGE SPECTACLES.

Lake Baikal is now frozen over, and a forty-mile width is driven across in sleighs. Branches of trees stuck in the ice show the way, and every eight miles is a halting place, where food may be obtained.

The feeding of the soldier while being hastened to the seat of war can hardly be described as particularly good. In the morning he gets tea and black bread; in the middle of the day he has "broch," a vegetable soup with a piece of meat floating in each portion; and in the evening he gets more tea and more black bread.

In clothing there is little difference between summer and winter garb, except that the soldier has the addition of a heavy overcoat, loose-fitting, which serves as a blanket at night.

Away down the Amur River at Blagovestchensk, I have seen the preparation made for housing troops. It is one of the few pretty cities in Siberia. A couple of miles out I found a deserted town. There were streets of houses newly built, but unoccupied. There were huge barracks, but with not a single occupant.

There was stabling for thousands of horses, but not an animal. At places were huge army kitchens, but no savoury odor of cooking came to the nostrils.

It was a camp built by the Russians for their soldiers whenever there should come war between themselves and Japan, which for the last five or six years has been recognized as inevitable.

The line down to Port Arthur leaves the trans-Siberian line at a little station called Katiska Rasiez (the Gate of China). The trans-Manchurian line is different from the main line in Siberia. Now and then there is a stretch of good metalling, but usually it is shaky and heaving—little better than the rickety construction line which one occasionally sees alongside our great railways.

Travel is slow. The land is uninviting. If there is not the cold of winter biting you like a wolf's tooth, there is in the summer the hot, irritating sand blown up from the Gobi desert.

GUARDING THE ROAD.

Towns and villages, all gaunt and raw—having sprung into creation within the last three years—are to be seen. There are no Mongol or Manchu villages. For 18 miles on either side of the line the natives have been driven away. This is a precaution, so that while war is raging the Manchus will not have much opportunity of destroying the line.

All over the great Sungari plain are Cossack stations—rude wattle buildings with scaffolding towers, so that the Cossacks may keep watch for the coming of the Chungchus or Chinese robbers. They are dour-visaged men, these semi-barbarous Cossacks. Their ferocious appearance is accentuated by their shaggy sheepskin hats and sheepskin coats. But I have lived among these men, slept at their camp fires, joined them in the making of soup at nightfall, and no more hospitable men are to be found anywhere.

Russia can put millions of soldiers into the field. Her battle line stretches from Moscow to Port Arthur—one long procession of troop-laden trains.

The Russian soldier is a fatalist.

A blizzard on the Siberian desert is a dreadful thing. The author of "In Search of a Siberian Klondike" tells of being overtaken by a severe snow-storm. The dogs lost sight of the trail, and the snow came down so heavily they could hardly see the leading dogs, and it was deemed the safest thing to stop and endeavor to protect themselves as much as possible from the storm.

With our snow-shoes we dug down six feet to the ground, making an excavation about eight feet square. Placing the three sledges round the edge of the hole, we banked them in with snow. Then we took a tarpaulin from one of the sledges, and with walrus-hic rope improvised a sort of roof over our dugout.

The dogs dug holes in the snow and settled down comfortably to sleep. They were almost immediately covered with snow.

At this time the thermometer stood thirty-five below zero. We could not tell whether it was actually snowing or whether the snow was only being driven by the wind; but at any rate the air was filled with it, and the prospect was anything but exhilarating. We fired the bottom of the hole with furs, got out our sleeping-bags, and prepared for a long siege.

As we were without fuel, we had to eat cold food. Frozen reindeer meat taken raw is not an appetizing dish, but this, together with hard bread and pounded soup-ball, formed our diet for the next few days. In this snowy prison we were held for four days, and we were obliged to climb out every three or four hours and relieve the tarpaulin of the weight of snow. Our furs were damp caused by our breath, which condensed, and thawed again from the warmth of the body. To say the very least, we were extremely uncomfortable.

At last it got so bad that I gave orders to burn one of the sledges, and that day we feasted on hot tea.

To while away the tedious hours I gave my arctic friends some lessons in astronomy, using snowballs as object-lessons. On the side of our excavation I made a rough bas-relief of the great Maronic Temple in Chicago. They looked at it very politely, but I could see that they took me for the past master of lying.

I told them all about elections, telephones, phonographs and railroads, and gathered from their expression that they thought I had gone mad from the cold and exposure. They looked at one another and muttered, "Duroc! duroc!" which is Russian for crazy.

ENGLISH BEER DRINKERS.

In spite of the general idea to the contrary, the consumption of spirits per capita by the British population has decreased, while that of beer has increased in the last half century. The total consumption of spirits in 1852 was 30,067,000 gallons and in 1902, 42,049,000 gallons, which is a marked decrease per capita. The consumption of beer in 1852 was 16,732,000 barrels, and in 1902 35,289,000, an increase of 23 per cent. per capita. The United Kingdom's exports of beer amounted to 528,850 barrels, of the declared value of £1,811,388. The British East Indies taking the greatest amount, Malta the next largest, and the United States (the next. One small barrel was shipped to Algiers.

SUBSTITUTE FOR CORK.

Notwithstanding all the achievements of practical science, there are some indispensable materials the making of which is still nature's secret, and for which no entirely successful substitute has been found. Among these substances is cork. It is possible, however, as Consul-General Hughes at Coburg, Germany, has just pointed out, that nature herself, in this case, offers us a substitute in the wood of a tree growing on the east coast of Lake Tchad, in Africa, which is of even less specific gravity than cork.

SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR

THEIR COURAGE, PLUCK AND DEVOTION.

Some Popular Errors About the Great Army of the Czar.

People who should know declare that the Russian soldier is not ill treated by his superior officers, in spite of popular notions on the subject. While a wide gulf separates the nobleman and the peasant, the officer and the private soldier, warm friendships are formed between them sometimes which often last for life.

Thus Gen. Skobelev had a favorite sergeant who had been with him from the days when he was a sub-Lieutenant. The sergeant was killed at the storming of Geok Tepe when Skobelev won his great victory over the Turcomans.

"Skobelev was inconsolable," said an officer who was there at the time. "He had won a magnificent victory where other Generals had failed. The Turcomans had been utterly routed after a month's terrible fighting. Yet the victor wept like a child when the news of the death of his humble friend was brought to him. He was melancholy for days and could take no interest in anything."

Many people imagine that the Russian soldier is not required to think for himself. This is called another popular error. Skobelev used to do all in his power to stimulate the intelligence of his soldiers. Any man who hit on a bright idea during a campaign could take it direct to Skobelev, and if it seemed good to him he would adopt it, even though it might involve radical changes in his plans.

At the siege of Geok Tepe, Skobelev would sit all day long at the mouth of one or other of the mines, watching the progress of the sappers who were tunnelling underground in the

DIRECTION OF THE FORTRESS.

If he noticed a sapper who worked with intelligence as well as muscle, and who thought out ways to lessen the toil and increase the result, he would kiss and caress that sapper, and perhaps treat him to champagne or vodka. But he would roundly abuse the men who worked faithfully but stupidly.

This is said to be typical of the attitude of the Russian officers toward their men, because every Russian officer to-day tries to model himself on Skobelev.

An enlisted man is not expected to obey all orders blindly. He is supposed to use his intelligence.

The courage of the man behind the Russian gun has been amply proved time and again. No nation can point to heroic deeds of its fighting men which cannot be paralleled from the annals of the Russian service.

Englishmen are justly proud of the dogged pluck of Moyse, Sir Francis Doyle's "drunken private of the Buffs," who, having fallen into the hands of the Chinese during the Opium War, was ordered, on pain of death, to perform the koto to a mandarin. He refused, saying that he would not prostrate himself before any Chinaman alive, whereupon he was immediately knocked on the head and his body thrown on a dunghill.

That incident has an almost exact parallel in the behavior of a soldier of the Pereslaff Dragoons who was captured during the Khivan campaign in 1873 and ordered to kneel before the khan, to whose kubitka, or audience tent, he was taken.

"I only kneel to God and the Emperor," said the Russian.

"Take him outside and flog him with leather whips," commanded the khan.

It was done. After over a hundred strokes the man fainted. He was revived and taken back to the kubitka.

"Dogged determination is the main characteristic of the Russian soldier, as it is of the Russian nation," said a retired Russian officer. "He is used to reverses, and they make little impression on him.

"No soldiers have been more frequently beaten than the Czar's, but in the majority of cases they have won in the end. Week after week and month after month their furious assaults on Plevna were repulsed with terrible losses; but Plevna was ultimately taken.

"No series of campaigns was ever more disastrous than those against the Turcomans in the years from 1873 to 1879. During that long period the Russians had to bear up under an uninterrupted series of reverses, which culminated in the crushing defeat and rout of the Lazareff-Lomakin expedition.

"Yet the next year they took the field again under Skobelev, as fresh and ready for fight as ever, and they conquered the Turcomans in less than two months."

IDEAL HOUSEWIVES.

Housekeeping Is a Science and Art in Germany.

Dorothea von Schlegel, the clever wife of a great husband and the daughter of a great man, was often urged to lay down her knitting-needles and take up her pen. She replied, "There are far too many books in the world and far too few stockings." Mrs. Louise J. Miln, in "Wooings and Weddings of Many Climes," says that this remark illustrates the point of view of many German women.

With most German women housekeeping is both a science and an art. The woman who is daily and hourly engaged in science and art is not a woman laborator. Her linen-room is her studio.

The average German housewife does as much work as any, but she makes far less fuss about it than most. She does no dirty work. There is never any dirty work for her to do, for dirt is only matter out of place. The good German house-keeper never displaces anything, never allows anything to misplace itself. It is a fine lesson in good breeding to see a German woman make a cake or brew a cup.

In the early seventies, in Chicago, I knew a German family. From the breaking of their bread to the seeing of their bread baked, from the dining-room to the kitchen was an easy step for the child-stranger within those simple German gates. And I had my first and greatest lesson in elegance and the grand manner when I watched Frau von Ritter pickle peaches.

It was a sermon on high thinking and right living. She was so cool, so dainty, so unflustered, so self-possessed, so cheery, but so dignified, so everything that I had supposed it impossible to be in a kitchen. Although I was only a little girl, I realized that this simple German housewife had in both her mind and her manner many fine and high traits which were often sadly lacking in the mothers of others of my playmates. Most of them were women of lavish wealth, but not one of them could ever hope to wear her diamonds with half the distinction with which this German woman wore her spotless cooking-apron.

KINDNESS PAYS.

Dairymen who make a close study of their business found out long ago that cows which are kindly treated give more milk than those which are roughly handled, and that for the best returns they must be managed quietly and kept free from worry. Horsemen are learning the same lesson, says Country Life. The horse does not like a nervous fidgety, fussy or irritable man, and especially one who treats him brutally.

"Why is it," one teamster was

JAPANESE GIRL AT HOME

LIVES ON THE FLOOR, BUT IS BUSY AND HAPPY.

Trained to Regard Her Lot in Life as An Obedient Dutiful Wife.

It is curious that the dainty, petite little maiden who appeals so strongly to our admiration here in England is judged of no account in her own land, and of scarcely more value than the chrysanthemums that she tends and handles so dexterously. From the moment of her birth she is a disappointment, developing as she grows merely into a household chattel, whose only object in life is to be disposed of to a husband as soon as possible, and to the greatest advantage to her parents.

Her early childhood is largely given over to the cares of her little brother or sister, whom she carries slung across her back. Notwithstanding this burden, she manages to play hopscotch or shuttlecock with all a child's enjoyment, and in the matter of usefulness is as domesticated and helpful as an English girl.

The Japanese girl is taught the art of arranging flowers in very great perfection, but apart from the artistic side of the question, much is signified by the way the blossoms stand. It is the easiest thing in the world to convey an insult (says a writer in *The Girl's Realm*) as well as the warmest welcome to visitors just by the set of a flower in a vase, therefore the finest care must be exercised in their placing in this country where flowers are so all important.

LIVING ON THE FLOOR.

Curiously enough, this little girl of the land of tea and chrysanthemums literally lives on the floor; whether she be sewing—and she is a fine seamstress—or preparing food, or even ironing, the floor is to her, chair, couch and table in one. Needless to remark, the floor is always spotlessly clean, even in the kitchen, while the other rooms are "carpeted" with what one can only describe as a sort of straw mattress covered with bamboo, very finely woven. Very bare, too, is the room of the Japanese girl, compared with the highly decorated sanctum of her English sister, for it is minus all the dainty ornaments and nick-nacks that we of the west delight in. Furniture, too, has not the uses that we attribute to it, and as the Japanese girl uses the floor for her everyday occupation, not excepting even sleeping, the rooms are comparatively empty, save for their "zabuton," which is of first importance, and is a square-padded cushion, whereon the "small Japanese" rests.

She is trained to regard her lot in life as only the obedient, dutiful wife of a possible husband, sacrificing her own wishes and desires entirely to him and his mother, to whom she is obliged to show every possible respect and regard. Yet for all this great demand of compulsory unselfishness, Japan's dainty daughter is by no means unhappy or discontented, and she is, as a rule, a laughing, merry creature, upon whom the burden of life falls fairly light.

Her one great vanity is her hair-dressing, which she piles into a most elaborate arrangement, decking it with flowers and ribbons and bright-hued little ornaments, as well as combs and pins of all shapes and designs. A hat is never worn, and as this gorgeous coiffure is only performed once a week the poor little woman sleeps pillowless, with her head resting on a wooden support, to preserve the perfection of the wonderful hair-dressing.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

She wears a wadded "kimono" of brightly tinted silks, and sometimes these garments are of great beauty. I saw one recently of the palest blue silk, with peacocks embroidered over

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

THEIR PROVERBS HAVE A FAMILIAR SOUND.

Different Twist Given to Our Own Commonplace Sayings.

"Ran yori stroko." Those three words attach to some of the war despatches. What do they signify? Simply that the dispatch to which they are appended may be depended on as verifiable. *Ran yori stroko* means, literally, "Proof beyond dispute." It is a Japanese proverb. The Japanese are a nation of philosophers, and exceedingly fond of argument. This not infrequently becomes exceedingly verbose, and it becomes necessary to subscribe this indorsement. Hence, in sending a telegram, the operator is accustomed to cite his acquaintance with the fact of the contents of the message by adding the three words.

The Japanese are a proverb-loving, communistic people. Their language delights in a multitude of pithy and picturesque expressions, and it is their great pleasure to exchange proverbial philosophy among themselves in their conversation. And a proverb, aptly used, is held to carry emphasis and put an end to all that is controversial.

PROVERBS ARE ORIGINAL.

Some of these proverbs are very original. Thus, they speak of a diligent person, and particularly a diligent soldier, as "one who breaks one's bones." A vain person is "the creature with a high nose." If a soldier has distinguished himself by his bravery—and for that matter, if such acts have signaled the exertions of any one—he is said to have "a large spleen," while one who is lacking in courage is described as "a creature with no stomach." After a battle the question uppermost in the minds of all is: "How did the soldiers carry their stomachs?" If one sets himself up as a critic, and makes a specialty of finding fault with others, he is said to be "one who is looking for the holes." If one undertakes to relate a story—and, just at this time, a war incident—and is slow and crippled of speech, he is said to be "the heavy-mouthed," while, on the other hand, if his auditors are obtuse and tardy of comprehension, they are said to possess "far-away ears."

HAVE FAMILIAR SOUND.

Although colored by their oriental imagery, many of their proverbs convey much the same line of thought that is familiar to us. The kernel is the same, but the shell is greatly different. We say, for instance, "Too many cooks spoil the broth." The Japanese are a nation of boatmen, and so they say, "Too many boatmen will run the boat on the mountain." In a country where irrigation is a necessary part of agriculture, "He is trying to draw water to his own rice field," takes the place of our own familiar "He has an ax to grind," or "He feathers his own nest." If we say, "Like pouring water on a duck's back," the Japanese transforms it into "Like an east wind blowing into the ear of a horse," or "Like throwing water into the face of a frog." A similar idea is conveyed in the proverb "Like spitting into the sky."

How often we seek to comfort ourselves with repeating that "Accidents will happen in the best regulated families." The Japanese is as philosophical and as comforting, and a great deal more expressive, when he says, "Even a monkey will sometimes tumble from a tree." Somewhat akin to our rude "Go the whole hog or nothing," is their saying, "If you eat poison lick the platter."

FUN WITH POOR RELATIONS.

A narrow-minded person is spoken

"I only kneel to God and the Emperor," said the Russian.

"Take him outside and flog him with leather whips," commanded the khan.

It was done. After over a hundred strokes the man fainted. He was revived and taken back to the kibitka, but again he refused to kneel or pay any kind of reverence to the enemy.

Then the khan, mad with rage, subjected him to a favorite Turcoman punishment. A sword was plunged into a brazier until it was white hot and then passed

IN FRONT OF HIS EYES

at the distance of about two inches, burning away his sight forever.

Still the blind hero, in his agony adhered to his resolution, until at last the khan drew a dagger and stabbed him to the heart.

This story is told to recruits in the Russian army as an example of the manner in which they should uphold the honor of Russia among her enemies.

To teach them to be ready to sacrifice themselves cheerfully for the Czar, they are told of the heroic conduct of a company of infantry in the Khokandese campaign.

The artillery was badly needed at the front in one of the battles, but its advance was stopped by a deep ditch. Instantly the foot soldiers threw themselves into the ditch and filled it up with their bodies, so that the guns could gallop over them and engage the enemy.

best returns they must be managed quietly and kept free from worry. Horsemen are learning the same lesson, says Country Life. The horse does not like a nervous fidgety, fussy or irritable man, and especially one who treats him brutally.

"Why is it," one teamster was heard to ask another, "that Phin's horses are always gaunt? Phin feeds well."

"Yes," was the reply, "but he's like a wasp round his horses."

A well-known owner of racers, not at all sentimental, has enforced rigidly an order against swearing or loud talking in the stable.

"I have never yet seen a good-mannered horse," he says, "that was sworn at all the time. It hurts the feelings of a sensitive horse, and I'll keep my word to discharge any man if I catch him swearing within the hearing of any horse in this stable."

RED CROSS IN JAPAN.

Japan has its medical department equipped with an excellent nursing service. The Hospital states that nearly a year ago there were more than 1,500 nurses already trained, and upwards of 600 still under training, who would be available for service in the war. Both in the conflict between Japan and China ten years ago, and in the North China troubles of 1900, the nurses of the Japan Red Cross Society vied with each other in reporting themselves ready for work.

head resting on a wooden support, to preserve the perfection of the wonderful hair-dressing.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

She wears a wadded "kimono" of brightly tinted silks, and sometimes these garments are of great beauty. I saw one recently of the palest blue silk, with peacocks embroidered over it, and other stitchery such as only the Japanese are capable of. Her accomplishments are mainly music and the arrangement of flowers, and a very fascinating little person she looks in her picturesque garb and vivid coloring, making melody either with the "koto" or "samisen."

So you see the life of the Japanese girl is not entirely all fans and flutter, or chrysanthemums and flirtation, as our theatrical portrayal of the fascinating little lady would lead us to imagine. If you study her character closely you might possibly come to the conclusion that she is a busy little person, useful and industrious, unobtrusive, conscientious, and, above all, greatly self-sacrificing.

THE CANDLES OF THE SKY.

Mons Charles Fabry of the French Academy of Sciences announces that careful measurements of the light of the star Vega, one of the brightest in the heavens, when it is seen near the zenith in calm weather, show that it is equal to that of a standard candle burning at a distance of 2,560 feet from the eye.

deal more expressive, when he says, "Even a monkey will sometimes tumble from a tree." Somewhat akin to our rude "Go the whole hog or nothing," is their saying, "If you eat poison lick the platter."

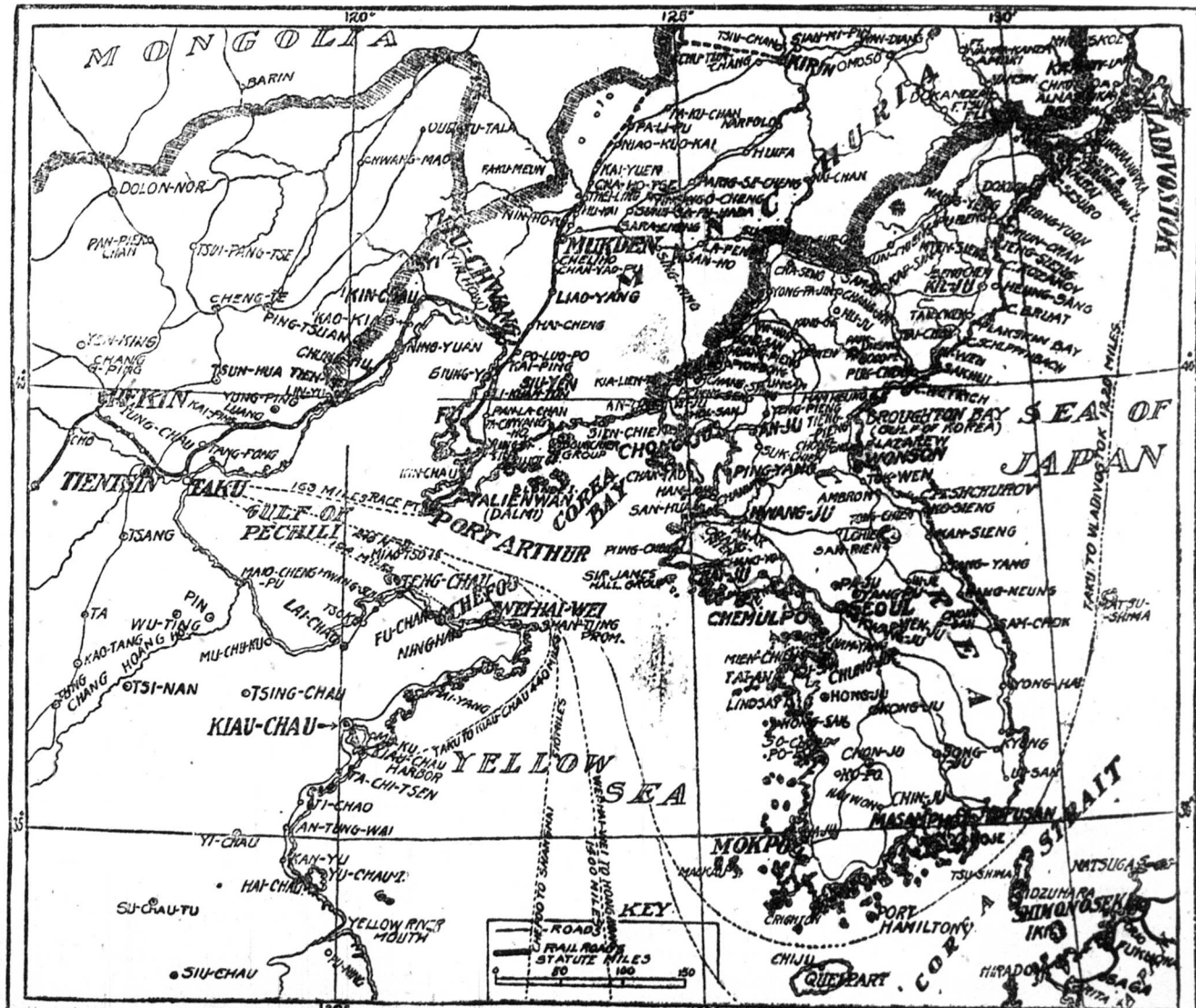
FUN WITH POOR RELATIONS.

A narrow-minded person is spoken of as "The creature who looks at the heavens through a tube." A miser is described as "The man who grasps millet with a wet hand." The "poor relation" is a common visitor in the Land of the Rising Sun, and there is, therefore, a natural origin for the proverb, "Like our visiting friend, who sends us his plate the third time, stealthily." There is an inborn disposition in the mind of the Japanese to poke fun at poor relations and country cousins, but at the same time no one is quicker to recognize merit.

It may be that you are seeking information, and make an apology for asking it. The retort is a sharp reproof that one is slow to forget. "Ha!" is the reply. "You know to ask a question is the shame of a moment, and not to ask is the shame of a while lifetime." The Jap enjoys answering questions, but he has a habit all his own of remodeling and tampering with his reply, and then of making it proverbial.

If people were compelled to give voice to their thoughts few men would have the nerve to sing in public.

GENERAL VIEW OF THEATRE OF WAR



Principal Routes in Far East—Showing Distances in English Miles

A WOMAN'S LOVE

OR, A BROTHER'S PROMISE

CHAPTER XII.

At their parting the red rose from her hair became the red rose at his heart. Thinking of the fight to come he asked for it with a look, and it was yielded with swift subtlety of comprehension that was almost more than half anticipation. To Hector the rose was the bringer of an infinitude of unforgettable messages. Lying beside the silver crucifix, that was also her gift, it whispered to him in thrills softer than its own petals: opening its gold heart as Maddalena's had opened, beating as Maddalena's had beat. It breathed absolution of his madness; nay, it did more—it became their sign of partnership in the divine folly.

Yet not even the maiden fragrance of the rose that had been bettered by the warm night of her hair, nor the siren lyrics of his awakened blood, could drowse remembrance of Asunta's laughter, sounding from a lattice above him and his Queen at farewell. Palm to palm tell more than lip to lip, and they were palm to palm when Asunta, looking down, saw fresh significance in the unusual act. For his life Hector could not desecrate the new understanding by kissing Maddalena's hand as a subject should. By nature somewhat of a poet, he could, when not moved strongly, assume guises at will, and at any other moment that this he could have played the servant; but a certain restraining bride came of their equality in love—he was moving now on the same plane as Maddalena, together their young feet trod the clouds, and he was not the one to debase exaltation by trifling with irksome subterfuge.

Palm to palm they bade farewell, and common words drew deeper meaning from the simple act ere while unused.

"Good-night! Good-night!" said he.
"Good-night! and good-night!" said she.

The hope that shone in her determination not to say good-bye lightened on his eyes, and yet again he gave good-night.

Asunta was no fool. She had an emotional intelligence keenly appreciative of inflections, intonations, all differences and changes of voice or look. And her nerves strung in a moment to breaking pitch, recognized a new note in Hector's voice, a new note in Maddalena's—in hers something of fuller trust, something of lingering protection in his, and in both that indescribable lingering cadence which graces the lover's least utterance with the melody of the morning stars. Resentment fell on her taut nerves as a knife may fall on a stretched fiddle string, and the sound made in her by the flying ends was laughter—laughter, derisive, ironical, contemptuous, spiteful, revengeful. She trembled as a woman trembles responsive to the finger-touch of passion: with cleaving of the tongue to the mouth's roof, with parching thirst, with hurrying ripples of heat and cold, with joints turning to water. She clutched the lattice ledge, and laughed.

Asunta had told Hector that she hated him. There she had lied. She had, indeed, hoped that assumption of hate might win him where open love could not, as a bitter may snare the palate honey cannot seduce. She hated him in some degree because he had scorned her; yet she loved him

thank God; and I saw the Queen and Senor Grant—"

"Good morning, gentlemen."
Not a face but showed confusion as Hector's calm gaze ranged the group. "I heard my name. May I ask why I have the honor of being made the subject of conversation?"

Each looked to each to make a beginning.

"Perhaps I should ask why you do yourselves the honor of making her Majesty the Queen the subject of your talk?"

This was still more embarrassing. "Don Miguel, it was your voice I heard."

The patriarchal Palmetto hated scenes.

When Dona Asunta chose to make of Friganeta what he called "the outer court of Pandemonium," he sought the solitude of his study; he longed for that still retreat now. But all eyes were turned on him, and all fell away from him, leaving him the uncomfortable centre of an uncomfortable circle. He played with his sword-hilt in search of words.

"Come, sir, I am waiting!" said Hector.

"Senor Grant, I am pained—I am pained, I say—"

"To the point, sir!"

"It is well. Your name has been coupled with the Queen's—"

"Her Majesty's, you mean."

"With her Majesty's. My daughter, who loves her country and is devoted to her Majesty's best interests, suggests—I trust she is mistaken—that the high position to which her Majesty has called you—an act with which we can find no fault—"

"O! senor, you are generosity's self."

"She suggests that this act has emboldened you to look still higher."

"Indeed! How higher?"

"Can you not guess?"

"I fear I am very stupid. Pray enlighten me."

"Besides, I myself, last night, saw—"

"Don Miguel!"

"Senor Grant!"

"Well—a pause of a cold moment—"

"What did you see?"

"I have already told these gentlemen that I saw the Queen in your tent!"

"My tent! But that is already her Majesty's."

"I saw the Queen there!"

"Her Majesty honored me with a visit. She loves her army, her people. Her solicitude for their welfare led her to make some inquiries from me."

Hector's condescendingly polite tone stung the old man.

"With her arms about your neck?" he snapped.

"Don Miguel!"

In the interval between the word and the turning of all eyes towards him, Hector had time to grasp the gravity of the situation, not so much as regarded himself, but as it touched the honor of the Queen—the honor of the woman he loved with his whole soul, whom he loved better than life and honor; and in that second his mind sprang to place foot on the only path possible to tread.

"Gentlemen, I love the Queen!"

There was a gasp, and more than one hand moved hiltward.

"As you love her—as you are proving by your devotion. Who that has seen her Majesty, who that knows her, who that has heard her speak, can help loving her? These thou-

drums. The bagpipes is, perhaps, the most savagely stimulating, giving to the blood a rush like a spring spate and to the murder-itching fingers a fiend's grip on steel. Trumpets talk most of glory (in all brass there is breadth) and the loud clang of Hellona's wings. But the drums—the drums convey Fate to knock at your heart, the drums as they roll fast or slow quicken or slacken the blood, the drums sustain the tired feet as nothing else can, the drums make the soldier.

And now, sounding over and through the shrouding mist, and reverberating with hollow boom from time-scored lava-heights, they lifted the feet of Palmetto out of a century's fetters and set them on the high road for liberty. Forward went Maddalena's men—this man with thoughts of wife and children he might never more see, that with dreams of sweetheart and yon last kiss that might be recaptured only in heaven, and all with the high hope of freedom, all with love for her that was their Queen. She sat yonder in Caldera, and knowing that but yet a little while and she must set them far above her own happiness, her own heart's desire—she sat and gave her men their richest talisman, the poured-out prayer of a virgin heart.

Came a flaw from the southward, and through the rift the leading regiments looked on Hispaniola's lines in a maelstrom of confusion—disorder inextricable and irremediable. At a word musketry rattled and rang, and the maelstrom broke in a thousand ragged waves, running hither and thither aimlessly. Over the levels went the Palmettos at a swinging double, and over hillocks and hummocks they clambered like goats, ever and anon dropping to the knee for a volley, and always and always bringing their ridge of steel nearer and nearer the regathering Hispaniolans.

The shock of meeting—and then five minutes' bloody work with the bayonet, the drums pealing revenge somewhere in the rear. While it lasts it seems a long day, when it is over it seems but a moment. For there, down the three roads that fall into the very heart of Palm City, go Stampa and his staff and five out of his eight thousand, hastening to the haven of city walls. Hard on their heels follow Maddalena's columns, three swift snakes on the looping roads.

Stampa welcomes a new "God-sent opportunity": this time he does not blunder. Up out of Palm City, jogging leisurely along the central road, come the guns that should have been in position two days ago. They meet him a mile from the walls, at a turn where they are out of view of the pursuers. Manana is a god forgotten, and in a trice the guns are ready, a rear-guard holding off the foremost hounds meanwhile. Then, slowly, like a snail's horns, the rear-guard is drawn in.

Don Miguel commands the central column of Palmetto. He is eager (how eager, since his morning's display may be misconstrued into lese-majeste, lack of patriotism, what not!) to show that he is in the front rank of Maddalena's men for enthusiasm and bravery. He risks too much, he pushes on his command too ardently, he lands them deftly into Stampa's jaws—and the tiger snaps.

A couple of companies have been huddled about the Hispaniolan guns, masking them completely. The critical moment comes—they wheel to right and left, and at point-blank range shot and shell plough the Palmettos with grievous furrows. The rear companies behind the turn can not see what is going on in front, and they press on greedily to be trapped. In half a minute the road is a jam of writhing, wounded and sadly silent dead.

Hector sees that there is trouble and bids hot-foot messengers fetch his lighter guns. Meanwhile he gal-

The Counsel For Defence

The great counsel sat in his solitary chambers and looked at a photograph. It was a portrait of a girl with a flower-like face and eyes that might have influenced the life of a man from birth to death. Those eyes had looked into the eyes of him who now held that portrait, and the lips of their owner had given him his answer.

"I esteem you, Sir Robert, and I think very, very much of you," but I cannot marry you, for I love another man."

Sir Robert Herrick had bowed his head humbly on hearing his dismissal, and had gone away bearing in his heart and brain the image of the girl whom he had loved and whom he had lost.

"By heavens!" he murmured, as he glanced at the portrait. "I think I would give up all my honors, all my wealth, everything that I have won, and begin life again as a poor clerk if I might hold her in my arms and have her with me to guide me on."

But the dream had worn to an end now, he told himself, and nothing remained save the dust and ashes of what had been a rose-tinged hope. He must put Beryl out of his memory for ever, and find distraction in the work that lay before him.

Even as this resolution flashed into the great barrister's heart the door opened and his clerk entered bearing a slip of paper.

"Great powers, it is her writing," he muttered, and then read the written words in a low tone—

"Am in terrible trouble. Can you see me for a few minutes?—B. H."

"Ask the lady to come in at once, Simonds," he said, quickly, and a moment later Beryl Harding stood before him.

The girl was deadly white, but her face was as beautiful as ever. She came towards him with outstretched hands.

"This is indeed a surprise," said the barrister, endeavoring to speak calmly. "I—I am very glad to see you. Will you sit down?"

"No, no; I am too agitated—too anxious to remain still for a moment," she replied. "Nothing but the direst necessity, Sir Robert, would have brought me here to see you, for I cannot forget the circumstances under which we said good-bye."

"We will try and forget," he said, kindly. "Tell me how I can serve you."

For answer she snatched a newspaper from her pocket and pointed to a paragraph headed "Strange Forgery Case." The paragraph stated that a young man of good family called Richard Hope had been charged at a West London police court with having forged an acceptance for a very large sum.

"That man is my accepted lover," she said, huskily, "and if he is convicted I shall die of grief."

So this, then, was his rival, pondered Robert Herrick. It was for this young, irresponsible madman that she had abandoned the true and deep affection which he had placed at her feet.

"Why do you show me this paragraph?" he asked at length, in a cold tone.

"Because I want you to undertake his defence when the case comes on at the Criminal Court. I saw Dick an hour ago, and he said, solemnly, 'There is only one man in Great Britain who can get me off, and that man is Robert Herrick.'"

"Does he admit his guilt?" asked the lawyer after a short pause, dur-

Asunta had told Hector that she hated him. There she had lied. She had, indeed, hoped that assumption of hate might win him where open love could not, as a bitter may snare the palate honey cannot seduce. She hated him in some degree because he had scorned her; yet she loved him the more because he had been strong enough to withstand the torrential impact of her attack. And now that she saw him welded hand in hand with her rival, and heard that in his voice she would have died to awake for herself, she loved him only the more passionately, the more madly. Because he was unattainable, he was more than ever desirable.

She laughed and slid back into the room. Maddalena had ears for Hector only; but he heard, and knew that Asunta had stolen a moment from his hour. And all the way back to the Palmetto lines (he and Alasdair walked; the path was too perilous for riding) her laughter went with him, and his imagination danced impossibly lurid capricious to the sound of it. Only at the beat of drums was he enough his own man to cast her out of mind.

By the hour it was nigh on dawn, but save for the chill in the air it might have been any point of the twenty-four. For up and in from the sea crept and wound long wisps and trails and curls of a white seafoam that smothered and blotted out height and hollow, flag, trench and piled arms. In this Stampa welcomed a God-sent opportunity: "In half an hour," he said, "we will make a general advance—get ready!" and the Hispaniolans, now unwilling to try a decisive fall, hustled as much as habit would allow. But in making his dispositions, Stampa ignored his opponents.

Don Augustin, looking at the hot sky on the previous morning, dropped a happily hint into Hector's ear. "With us," said he, "if I have not forgotten my island weather lore, that touch of copper means fog from the sea, fog in the early hours of the morning—not before four, nor after seven."

Hector talked weather with others, and on every hand the prophecy found acceptance. So he summoned his generals to council, and an idea that leaped to him at Bravo's hint was hammered and shaped into a workable plan—not without a good deal of opposition from the older men who had lost all love for risk. But Hector, by favor of enthusiasm as well as by his authority, bore down resistance.

Now was the hour for challenging Fate. The Hispaniolan lines were lost in the mist. Drums began to roll low, invertebrate thunder along the Palmetto front. From orange grove and banana plantation came the gleam of steel, as company after company and regiment after regiment fixed bayonets quietly. A little group of officers stood by the door of Hector's tent. It still wanted ten minutes of the hour at which Hector had ordered the advance. They were waiting for him.

"But I hold," said a little wizened old man, "that some explanation is due to us. The Queen is young, and we are, more or less, her counselors, her guardians; she must be guided by us, by our experience and knowledge of the world: It is a delicate subject but if it is true—"

"True!" cried Don Miguel. "Do you doubt my word, senor?"

"Not for a moment—not for a moment. But Dona Asunta—pardon me, Don Miguel—rumor says—"

"Rumor lies."

"Likely enough. Rumor says that Dona Asunta has not hard heart against him herself."

"Whatever feelings my daughter may or may not have," rejoined Don Miguel, with all the dignity he could display, "her love for her country comes first. She has warned me, and my duty forces me to speak. Besides, my own eyes are good witnesses. I am old, but I am not blind,

on the only path possible to tread.

"Gentlemen, I love the Queen!"

"There was a gasp, and more than one hand moved hiltward.

"As you love her—as you are proving by your devotion. Who that has seen her Majesty, who that knows her, who that has heard her speak, can help loving her? These thousands preparing to fight for her, there is no man among them all that does not love her! Where, then, is my crime?"

"That her Majesty should love me—"

He removed his plumed helmet.

"Is there one among you brave enough to question any action of her Majesty's? The Queen is the Queen—you are her subjects, and you discuss her behind her back, you who want the common courage and the common-sense of justice to bring your insinuations to her feet. Pretty counselors! pretty gentlemen! And if her Majesty should love me—what then?"

"A stranger I came among you. I am proud to fight for Maddalena and Palmetto. A stranger I shall go from you. You shall remain here—with freedom, with Maddalena! I shall go when the work is done, and I desire to go with the friendship of a few of you—with the good opinion of you all!"

"Don Miguel! you say you saw—I care not what—something derogatory to her Majesty's dignity. I demand a retraction of your words—of your very thoughts!"

"But Senor Grant—"

"No 'buts,' sir. Withdraw."

"Senor—"

"Must I give you the lie, sir?"

"The lie to me?"

"You have been my host, and I would preserve a keen memory of your courtesies and hospitalities. You are an older man than I, and I would remember what is due to age. But, by God, sir, if you do not withdraw—"

Don Miguel looked at the others. Hector's fury had told with them; and he read on every face the desire that he should make peace. His impulses were all for peace, but Asunta had poisoned his mind effectively (he and not Hector should have been general-in-chief; Hector had made advances to her which she had rejected; the Queen must be preserved from the adventurer; the fame of Palmetto must be kept white), so that when Don Miguel paused at the door of the tent, and saw Maddalena at Hector's breast, he was ready to believe anything. He knew well that if he did not apologize a storm of scandal would arise that might, in all probability, divide Palmetto into opposing factions, and imperil the cause of Freedom. But, withal, he was a proud old man; he would not withdraw, the lie would be given, he would take the consequences.

Hector looked at his watch.

"Gentlemen, we shall resume this conversation in my tent at the end of the day. It is the hour for attack—we have delayed too long already. You have your orders; pray execute them. Get your guns into action at once, General Torrielli."

Two batteries, together with the guns from the hill caves, had been concealed slightly behind the main position, and ranges taken carefully, on the previous evening. These now began to send shrieking death into the fog, and so accurately had they been laid that not a shell but ploughed into its allatted mass of Hispaniolan soldiery, baggage, transport, and ammunition wagons, churning it into a higgledy-piggledy of disorder that rendered preparation for attack thrice impossible. Flight after flight of sharpnel winged its passage of death, and under this cover and that of the mist, the Palmettos, a long line of dull steel, advanced steadily to the rumble of clamorous drums.

This man joins fight best to the blare of trumpets, that to the wild skirl of bagpipes or the clash of cymbals; but all hearts are lifted by the masterful thud and beat of

rear companies behind the turn cannot see what is going on in front, and they press on greedily to be trapped. In half a minute the road is a jam of writhing, wounded and sadly silent dead.

Hector sees that there is trouble and bids foot-foot messengers fetch his lighter guns. Meanwhile he gallops closer. A swift look, a swifter word, and the immediate congestion is relieved. But what can he do to help the hapless five hundred that have taken the fateful turn into the tiger's clutch? Don Miguel is weeping, his presence of mind gone with his men, and he weeps the more now that the Hispaniolan butchers are among the wounded, killing with thrust and twist.

How to help the victims of Stampa's inhumanity? Can nothing be done? There is but one way, and that may be needlessly reckless, but Hector cannot stand still and see his men—nay, her men—murdered in cold blood. To fire at the Hispaniolans would be to kill as many of one's comrades as of the enemy. There is but the bayonet. In a moment he flings himself from his horse, and is at the head of three hundred a-thirst to avenge their brethren. The ranks stiffen as the steel tops them, and he speaks a word of rouse and revenge. Then the drums sound, and with Hector at its head the forlorn hope takes the turn and lances itself upon the Hispaniolan butchers with ear-splitting cries of "Maddalena and Freedom!"

HELPED BY AN ELEPHANT.

The King of Siam, the fiftieth anniversary of whose accession to the throne was recently celebrated at Bangkok, is only sixty-five years of age, for he ascended the throne at fifteen. Miss Leonowen, an English governess, whose pupil he was for six years, described him as an apt scholar, handsome, affectionate, and generous, with lofty ideals. Chulalongkorn, which happens to be the monarch's name, has verified that character by progressive rule. He has given Siam an enlightened government, and yet zealously guarded native customs and institutions. Hence, while building canals, railways, lighthouses and hospitals, he still serves as a priest in the Buddhist temple. He has organized his army on the German model, but his bodyguard is still composed of amazons—400 daughters of his nobles. He has also abolished the second king, who exercised one-third of the Royal power, and has established instead a legislative council of nobles. At these cabinet councils one of the sacred white elephants is always present.

THE RETORT DISCOURTEOUS.

Scene—A public meeting of a none too successful mining company.

Shareholder addressing chairman—"You, sir, deserve to be pelted with rotten eggs." (Cheers.)

Complacent chairman—"I am indeed sorry, sir, if you cannot find a better use for your brains than throwing them at me!" (Uproar.)

ANOTHER VERSION.

La Montt.—They say the emperor of Japan lives in a steel house.

La Moyne.—Well, people that live in steel houses shouldn't throw cannon balls.

"You don't mean to say you girls have started a secret society?" "Yes, it's a society whose members pledge themselves to tell all the secrets they know."

It's an easy matter to gauge a man's wisdom. Draw him into a discussion, and if he agrees with you he's sensible.

Nothing is more likely to arouse the ire of a spinster than the sight of an orange tree in full bloom.

"Because I want you to undertake his defence when the case comes on at the Criminal Court. I saw Dick an hour ago, and he said, solemnly, 'There is only one man in Great Britain who can get me off, and that man is Robert Herrick.'"

"Does he admit his guilt?" asked the lawyer after a short pause, during which he had stood regarding the girl with intent eyes.

"He does, but only to me—for, as you will have seen from the paper, he pleaded 'Not guilty' when the question was put to him by the magistrate."

"I see—I see. And so you want me to undertake his defence, do you?"

"Yes; save him from penal servitude, and I will bless you as long as life lasts."

"Suppose I refuse! Suppose I say to you that I consider myself the last barrister on earth to whom you should have come on such an errand! Suppose I remind you that this man has taken the place which I might have held in your heart, and that I cannot bring myself to defend my rival! Suppose I say all this—what then?"

"Ah, but you will not say it," she moaned, throwing herself at his feet with a low cry. "You would not be so cruel."

"There is no alternative. Go to some other counsel, for I absolutely refuse to undertake this defence."

"You refuse?"

"Yes."

His steel-like lips closed firmly and his eyes grew hard with decision. Robert Herrick had a will of iron, and none knew that fact better than the girl who knelt before him. She rose slowly and gazed at him with despairing eyes.

"You tell me to go to some other counsel," she exclaimed, bitterly.

"But I know quite well that there is no barrister in London half as clever as you. Dick admits that he has a very, very weak case, and that only a man of genius can save him from being convicted."

"I am not responsible for Mr. Richard Hope's views as to my talents. He must either rely upon some other counsel's services or go undefended."

"And that is your last word?"

"Yes, that is my last word, unless—"

"Unless what?"

"Unless you consent to abandon this man and to marry me in the event of my obtaining an acquittal."

"Oh, can you be so base—so cruel?"

"Yes, I both can and am. Love

has torn out all mercy from my heart, Beryl, and has made me what you see. I swear to you that I will go heart and soul into this affair and will save this man from prison if you will put your hand in mine and say that you will be my wife."

"And say that you will be my wife."

The words rang in Beryl's ears throughout her dreary journey home. At first she had been inclined to dismiss the proposal with anger, but second thoughts showed her that perhaps, after all, it would be better to accept Robert Herrick's offer than to allow the man she loved to go to a convict's cell.

Dick was not strong. Only too well did the girl realize that the hardships of prison would snap the frail thread whereon his life hung, and tears rose to her eyes as she thought of Dick, lying dead within a gaol infirmary, rose to her fevered brain.

"Yes, the life would kill him—kill him," she murmured, "and it would be my fault, for if Robert Herrick undertakes the defence some instinct tells me Dick will be acquitted."

Yes; that was the chief consideration when all was said and done. The sacrifice of her own life and happiness seemed trivial when weighed against the life of dear, dear Dick; and if Dick could be saved from pen-

al servitude by her marriage to the great counsel, then perhaps she might bring herself to speak the word which would wrench her sweetheart from the prison cell and give him back his freedom.

For three days of quivering doubt she debated the question. During that period she endeavored to ascertain from Dick's solicitor whether the services of any other skillful barrister could be secured for him, but it transpired that the three counsels whose talents in the direction of forgery cases were considered to be on a level with those of Herrick were far too busy to assume further duties.

At the end of the three days the girl hesitated no longer, and one evening when Herrick returned to his chambers, after a heavy day in court, the following note lay upon his table:—

"Yes. I accept your terms. On the day that Dick is acquitted I will promise to be your wife.—B. H."

A smile of triumph flitted over the barrister's worn features.

"Heaven bless her," he murmured. "I will make her happier than that fellow would have done, and this night I am the happiest man in England."

Next morning he sent for the solicitor who was entrusted with Richard Hope's defence, and conferred with that gentleman for nearly an hour.

"A bad case, Sir Robert, I'm afraid," observed Mr. Parchment, ruefully.

"Not at all—not at all. I have got off men whose cases were ten times as feeble, and if nothing goes wrong at the final moment I shall get this man acquitted as well."

He spoke with the calm confidence of one to whom defeat is practically an unknown guest, and to whom success is as common as his daily bread.

"But—but he admits his guilt," replied the solicitor, in a pessimistic tone.

"My dear, good sir, what on earth does that matter? He is to plead 'Not guilty,' and therefore it is simply a matter of convincing the jury that he is innocent."

"And if any man on earth can do that you are the man," cried Parchment, looking at the mighty counsel with eyes that held very deep admiration. "I shall never forget how you got off that man Despard in face of the most incriminating evidence ever offered against a prisoner in the dock."

"A mere trifle," returned Herrick, quietly. "I cross-examined the witnesses for the Crown so brutally that they didn't know whether they were standing on their head or their feet. I succeeded accordingly in making them say whatever I chose, and the result was a verdict of 'Not guilty' without a single jurymen leaving the box."

Then he turned towards some papers that lay upon his desk as a hint that the interview was ended, and the lawyer withdrew far more hopeful than he had entered. Meantime, the girl had given her sweetheart no information concerning the bargain into which she had entered.

"If—if the worst should come to the worst and he should be condemned," she pondered, "then he need never know at all."

But as the days that elapsed between the committal of Dick for trial and the opening of the Sessions flew by her heart beat with passionate pain, and she asked herself a hundred times what Fate held in store for her.

The Central Criminal Court was crowded to excess with a mass of dingy, perspiring humanity made up of all sorts of men and women, whose chief amusement in existence seems to consist in attending courts where their fellow-creatures are being weighed in the balance. Beryl was accommodated with a seat at the solicitors' table, and from this coign of

view, it seems hard to have to give you up."

"Life is always hard when we love," replied the girl, in a choking tone, and every syllable sounded like a sob. "But there is one thing greater than love, and that thing is duty. My duty lies away from you, and so—and so, we must say good-bye."

"Yes," he echoed, bitterly. "We must say good-bye. Herrick behaved like a brick, and I cannot blame him for holding you to your promise. Were I in his place, Heaven knows I should be selfish enough to act even as he has done."

Then he paused, unable to trust himself to further speech. Presently he continued:—

"Beryl, you know that I am going away. My uncle is going to help me to begin life afresh in the Colonies, and I had hoped—hoped so much to have taken you with me as my wife. But since this promise to Herrick stands between you and me I must try and bear my sorrow like a man, but remember that your image will stand unrivalled in my heart until it beats no more."

He broke down utterly. Thick, choking sobs issued from his lips, and every sob went straight to the heart of Robert Herrick as he sat in that solitary room and contemplated the work which he had wrought.

The instincts of this man were noble. Passion had weakened that nobility for a time, but now the inherent splendour of his nature asserted itself, and a great revulsion began to work within his blood.

Could he bring himself to hold Beryl to her promise? Could he bring himself to part these lovers, whose hearts were knit together for all eternity?

For one quivering instant love of Beryl surged up in the great counsel's soul and caused him to waver.

"Oh, Heaven!" he murmured, huskily: "I love her! I love her! I love her!"

And then, even as that cry left his lips, his thoughts flew back to a book by a certain author which he had read the night before, and here he called to mind how the great love of Sydney Carton had caused him to prove that love by the best proof of all—the test of sacrifice.

In that instant decision came to him. He rose and went towards a writing-desk that stood in a corner of the room. Seating himself at the desk he wrote a few hurried words. Then, taking his hat and stick, he quitted the great house as silently as he had entered it.

"Sir Robert has gone, Miss Beryl. He went off without saying a word."

"Perhaps he has left a message," said the girl, in a low, miserable tone, as she took her steps to the drawing-room and glanced around.

Of a sudden she espied an envelope on the mantelpiece. She flew towards the spot and tore open the missive.

Then a low, tremulous cry of joy escaped her lips, and she kissed the scrap of paper with passionate gratitude, crying brokenly:—

"Ah, Heaven bless him! Heaven bless him! He was noble after all."

For the letter ran thus:—

"My Own Darling,—I heard what passed this evening in the garden, and hearing that I awoke suddenly to the base deed that I was about to commit. Thank Heaven I have awakened in time, and then I have realized before it was too late how evil a thing I was endeavoring to accomplish."

"Good-bye, dearest and best. For some time I have been thinking of taking a holiday from my work, and this very night I shall go away to the South of France. Long before I return I hope to hear that you are married to the man you love—the man whom I defended to-day—and who I know will prove himself worthy of you after all. Good-bye."

"R. H."

THE MISSION TO THIBET

A RIDE TO THE GATES OF UNKNOWN LAND.

The Expedition Is Not a Picnic—Plenty of Hard Work and Discomfort.

The special correspondent of the London Daily Mail, with the Tibetan expedition, sends the following account of the country from Chumbi:

From Darjeeling to Lhasa is 364 miles. These, as in the dominions of Namgay Doolal Raja, are mostly on end. The road crosses the Tibetan frontier at the Jelap-la Pass (14,600 feet), eight miles to the north-east. From Observatory Hill in Darjeeling, one looks over the bleak, hog-backed ranges of Sikkim to the Snows. To the north and north-west lie Kinchinjunga, and the tremendous chain of mountains that embrace Everest. To the north-east stretches a lower line of dazzling rifts and spires, in which one can see a thin, grey wedge like a slice in a Christmas cake. That is the Jelap. Beyond it lies Thibet.

There is a good military road from Siliguri, the base station in the plains, to Rungpo, forty-eight miles along the Teesta Valley. After that the path is a six-foot mule track, at its best a steep, dusty incline, at its worst a succession of broken rocks and frozen puddles, which give no secure foothold to a transport animal. From Rungpo the road skirts a mountain stream for twenty miles along a fertile valley of some 2,000 feet, through rice fields and orange groves and peaceful villages, now the scene of bustle and preparation.

A RIDE IN THE NIGHT.

Then it strikes up the mountain side and becomes a ladder of stone steps, over which no animal in the world can make more than a mile and a half an hour. From the valley to Gnatong is a climb of some 10,000 feet without a break. The scenery is extremely beautiful, and I doubt if it is possible to find anywhere in the same compass the characteristics of the different zones of vegetation, from tropical to temperate, from temperate to Alpine, so beautifully exhibited.

It was a race between correspondents for the first wire from Chumbi. I passed my rival's tent in the dark, and stole a march to Sedongchen unobserved. The moon did not rise till three, and the ride was exciting. At first the white, dusty road showed clearly enough a few yards ahead, but after awhile it became a narrow path, cut out of a thickly-wooded cliff above a torrent, a wall of rock on one side and a precipice on the other. Here the darkness was intense. A white stone a few yards in front looked like the branch of a tree overhead. A dim, shapeless object to the left might be a house, a rock, a bear—anything. Uphill and downhill could only be distinguished by the angle of my saddle.

Every now and then a firefly lit up the whole precipice an arm's length to the right. Once when my pony stopped, panting with exhaustion, I struck a match and found that we had come to a sharp zigzag part of the road. The road had fallen; there was a yard of broken path covered with fern and bracken; then a drop of some hundred feet to the torrent below. After that I led my beast for a mile until we came to a charcoal burner's hut. Two or three Bhutia were sitting round a log fire, and I persuaded one to go in front with a lighted brand. In this way we came to Sedongchen, where I left my beast dead beat, rested a few hours, bought a good mule, and pressed on in the early morning by moonlight.

The road to Gnatong lies through a magnificent forest of oak and chestnut, and I reached the place in time to breakfast with the 8th Gurkhas.

About the ... House

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Pancakes Made of Shorts.—Mix 1 pt. shorts, 1 pt. flour, a little salt and 1 teaspoon soda. Add enough buttermilk to make a batter. Bake on a hot griddle.

Steamed Brown Bread.—One cup of wheat flour, two each of graham flour and cornmeal, one cup molasses, three and a half cups sour milk or buttermilk, a teaspoonful of soda, or enough to sweeten the milk, and a little salt. Beat thoroughly, fill into baking-powder cans, steam two hours, and serve hot. Sweet milk and baking-powder may replace the sour milk if necessary. This is a southern recipe and comes well recommended.

Cheese and Celery Sandwiches.—Whip a gill of thick, sweet cream, and add enough freshygrated cheese to make a stiff paste. Spread dry bread with this, and sprinkle thickly with very finely minced white stalks of celery. Meat or nuts may be used instead of celery if preferred.

Steamed Pudding.—Half a cup of sugar, one cup of good, rich buttermilk, a tablespoonful of thick cream or butter, a cup of any kind of dried fruit, chopped, and flour to make a batter a trifle stiffer than for cake. Steam an hour and a half or bake half an hour. Serve with cream and sugar.

Chocolate Bread Pudding.—Take some scraps of bread, break up small, and set in a basin with sufficient milk to just cover. Put a plate over the basin, and set it on the stove till the milk is quite warm. Then beat all finely with a fork, and if you have sufficient to fill a quart pie-dish add two beaten eggs and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter. Have some chocolate powder at hand, and work it into the butter until all is nicely flavored and a good color. Add a few drops of vanilla essence, and set in a pie-dish. Scatter some bits of butter on the top. Bake in a steady oven till set and nicely puffed. A little flour may be added to the mixture if it is thought too wet.

A Cheese Savory.—Put 6 ozs. of grated cheese and a tablespoonful of cornflour into a basin, mix thoroughly, flavor with a pinch each of ground mace and cayenne. Add the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of cream and 1 oz. of oiled butter; work the mixture till smooth, pour into a saucpan, and stir over the fire until it begins to thicken, then let cool. Take some light rough paste, roll it out into two even-sized pieces, spread one with the mixture, moisten the edges, brush over with beaten egg, cut into even-sized squares, and bake for fifteen minutes. Serve hot.

Oatmeal Biscuits.—Seven ounces of oatmeal, 5 ounces flour, 4 ounces butter, one heaped teaspoonful of baking powder, one egg, pinch of salt, a little milk. Mix oatmeal, flour, and salt together. Rub in butter, then well mix baking powder with ingredients. Beat the egg, add little milk to make the consistency of pastry, roll to about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch thickness, cut into squares, and bake in a moderate oven for about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour (add six ounces sugar, if liked).

Stuffed Potatoes.—Wash and bake two or more large potatoes in their "jackets." Try them with a skewer. If soft, cut off the top of each, scoop out all the inside with a teaspoon. Mash the potato you have scooped out, add to each tablespoonful half a tablespoonful of chopped tongue, half a teaspoonful of chopped parsley, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and a good dust of pepper and salt. If liked, one well-beaten egg may be added also. Bake again

A nice way of using up left-over pieces of wall paper is by covering goods boxes to keep the firewood in. These look so much neater if the paper matches that of the walls of the room to which they belong.

Ayer's

For hard colds, bronchitis, asthma, and coughs of all kinds, you cannot take anything better than Ayer's

Cherry Pectoral

Cherry Pectoral. Ask your own doctor if this is not so. He uses it. He understands why it soothes and heals.

"I had a terrible cough for weeks. Then I took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and only one bottle completely cured me."

Mrs. J. B. DANFORTH, St. Joseph, Mich.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Coughs, Colds

You will hasten recovery by taking one of Ayer's Pills at bedtime.

The Napanee Express

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

JOHN POLLARD,
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A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1903, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald.....	\$1 00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1 50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1 65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1 65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1 50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1 65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2 40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$1 80

THE PARLIAMENRRARY WHIPS.

A recent incident in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario makes it desirable that the newspaper reading public should be acquainted with the func-

Legislative Assembly, said he had to depend on Mr. Freeman for his majority whenever a party division took place and this was no idle remark, but an exact description of the situation. The Whip might aptly be called during the sitting of Parliament the "deputy leader." The Premier among his colleagues is only "primus inter pares"—the foremost among equals. He cannot send them to hunt up delinquent members in the library, the smoking room, or the lobbies or summon them from down-town offices by messenger or telephone. Much the same might be said of the leader of the Opposition, who is as completely dependent on a Whip as the Premier is. In fact, the Whips have practically charge of the organization of Parliament, and those who know anything of the strategy of party warfare during a session need not be told that an inefficient Whip may easily bring upon his own side humiliation and even disaster.

The Whip is as necessary to the Speaker as to his leader in the proper discharge of his duties, especially when divisions take place. Not till his watchful eye notes the fact that two Whips come into the chamber by the front door side by side does he take for granted that all is ready, and the roll is then called for the recording of votes. For the purpose of securing orderly procedure and maintaining the customary dignity of the House it is often necessary for the Speaker to know beforehand the sequence of the debaters so that the right member may be sure to "catch his eye," and this is managed by the Whips so skilfully behind the scenes that all appearance of management is eliminated. The only incident in a division that has an unusual appearance is the simultaneous entry of the Whips.

The Whip must be a man of stainless honor as well as good sense, but he must have toleration, firmness, and patience in no ordinary degree. He must be prepared to insist on the attendance of members when their presence is a party necessity, unless he can by conference with the Whip of the other side find some member willing to be "paired." Some of the 'pairs' are for the session, some for purely want of confidence divisions, and some for a single count of the House on any question that may assume for the time a party complexion. It came out in the course of Friday's incident that the Whips had before the House met, conferred with each other regarding the business that was to come up, that the Ministerial Whip had received from his Opposition colleague the assurance that no contentious subject would be forced to a division, and that many Ministerial members had gone home as usual by the early evening trains, not expecting that their absence would embarrass their Government.

Fortunately there is not the slightest reason to suspect Dr. Willoughby of connivance at so paltry and puerile a trick as was then attempted. Long and honorable tenure of his arduous and responsible position has demonstrated his fitness to be implicitly trusted. For an impairment of his party's reputation for good faith they must be held responsible who, behind his back, arranged for an assault on the Government, kept their supporters secreted in the lobby, and then sought with nervous insistence to secure for once a majority against the Government. Unfortunately for them, the Ministerial Whip, Mr. Bowman, is also efficient, and when it became clear to the plotters that they were baffled they were glad enough to consent to an early adjournment to avoid being beaten on a division. The most regrettable aspects of the incident are the false position in which it placed Dr. Willoughby, and the want of confidence

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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EXPRESSIONS.

Toronto Star.

As long as the hen is convinced that this is spying we don't care what the lion, the lamb and the ground hog think about it.

Ottawa Journal.

KING MENELIK has sent President Roosevelt a present of a lion and a hyena. President Roosevelt might with profit send him back the Tammany tiger.

London Advertiser.

THE Ontario opposition is united on the question of temperance legislation. It will vote to a man against anything the government proposes.

Hamilton Times.

HON. MR. GIBSON's effective calling down of Mr. Downey in the legislature the other day appears to have done the fresh young member some good. He was beginning to feel the need of a hat stretcher.

Chicago Record-Herald.

A St. Petersburg paper complains that the Japs have no tact. Well, never mind. If Russia has any the Japs will probably get it.

Toronto Star.

A Chicago man has filed a suit for \$250,000 for alienation of his wife's affections. If that price of flattery doesn't make her love him nothing will.

Ottawa Journal.

THEY have invented a crowless rooster, a heliotes telephone, a seedless apple and wireless te'graph. Next they will have a speechless politician. Then the millenium quick.

SATURDAY's fire was very convincing on certain points. It showed the great necessity of fire walls in large business blocks. Had each store been divided with a fire wall the fire on Saturday would not have got outside of the one department in which it started. Large buildings, intersected with a lot of lath and plaster partitions, are veritable fire traps, and are generally the scene of large conflagrations.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

DONT'S.

Don't lie.
Don't envy others.
Don't abuse your employees.
Don't figure luck as an asset.
Don't cast your line in troubled waters.
Don't forget that you must have confidence in yourself.
Don't labor and work for that which is not right.
Don't imitate unless you improve on the original.
Don't allow dealers to tell you that other Tablets are as good as

Hennequin's Infant Tablets.

Hennequin's Infant Tablets are the genuine French Tablet, 25cts per pkg, 5 for one dollar. sent post-paid to any ad.

THE PARLIAMENRRARY WHIPS.

A recent incident in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario makes it desirable that the newspaper reading public should be acquainted with the functions of the Parliamentary official known as "Whip." T. P. O'Connor, now one of the veterans of the British House of Commons, a man of keen observation and strong common sense once remarked that "it is an office the duties of which are so laborious that it is hard to understand how any man not driven to it by sheer want of peace ever undertakes them." In the British Parliament the office is honorable as well as onerous, and it has been filled in recent years by men who are now of high social, and political, or administrative standing. One of the ex-Whips of the House of Commons is now Earl Howe; another will if he lives be the Earl of Derby, and a third will be the next Duke of Devonshire. Some of the foremost statesmen in Canadian public life have held this unobtrusive but responsible position.

The late Sir Oliver Mowat, in making for his supporters a presentation to one of the most efficient and popular of Liberal Whips in the history of the

liament, and when it became clear to the plotters that they were baffled they were glad enough to consent to an early adjournment to avoid being beaten on a division. The most regrettable aspects of the incident are the false position in which it placed Dr. Willoughby, and the want of confidence created by such a manifestation of bad faith. Those who planned the affair were, of course, Parliamentary freshmen.—Globe.

EXPERIMENTAL UNION DISTRIBUTION OF CHOICE SEED.

The members of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1904 they are prepared to distribute into every Township of Ontario material for experiments with fodder crops, roots, grains, grasses, clovers, and fertilizers. Upwards of 1,500 varieties of farm crops have been tested in the Experimental Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, for at least five years in succession. These consist of nearly all Canadian sorts and several hundred new varieties, some of which have done exceedingly well in the carefully conducted experiments at the College and are now being distributed free of charge for cooperative experiments throughout Ontario. The following is the list of cooperative experiments for 1904:

NO.	EXPERIMENTS	PLOTS
1	Three varieties of Oats	3
2	Three varieties of Barley	3
3	Two varieties of Hulless Barley	2
4	Two varieties of Spring Wheat	2
5	Two varieties of Buckwheat	2
6	Two varieties of Field Peas for Northern Ontario	2
7	Emmer and Spelt	2
8	Cow Peas and two varieties of Soy, Sept., or Japanese Beans	3
9	Three varieties of Husking Corn	3
10	Three varieties of Mangolds	3
11	Two varieties of Sugar Beets for feeding purposes	2
12	Three varieties of Swedish Turnips	3
13	Kohi Rabi and two varieties of Fall Turnips	3
14	Parsnips and two varieties of Carrots	3
15	Three varieties of Fodder or Silage Corn	3
16	Three varieties of Millet	3
17	Three varieties of Sorghum	3
18	Grass Peas and two varieties of Vetches	3
19	Two varieties of Rape	2
20	Three varieties of Clover	3
21	Sainfoin, Lucerne, and Burnet	3
22	Seven varieties of Grasses	7
23	Three varieties of Field Beans	3
24	Three varieties of Sweet Corn	3
25	Fertilizers with Corn	3
26	Fertilizers with Swedish Turnips	6
27	Growing Potatoes on the level and on hills	2
28	Two varieties of early, medium, or late Potatoes	2
29	Planting Cut Potatoes which have and which have not been coated over with land plaster	2
30	Planting Corn in rows and in squares (an excellent variety of Early Corn will be used)	2

The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-six experiments is to be two rods long by one rod wide; in Nos. 27, 28, and 29, one rod square; and in No. 30, four rods square (one-tenth of an acre.)

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any ONE of the experiments for 1904, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce of the plots will, of course, become the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Director.

Impressive scenes marked the funeral of the Duke of Cambridge at London.

Toronto Star.

A Chicago man has filed a suit for \$250,000 for alienation of his wife's affections. If that price of flattery doesn't make her love him nothing will.

Montreal Herald.

Dowie believes in early marriages, but he differs from President Smith, who believes in marrying early and often.

Iron-ox Tablets Recommended as a Good Tonic—From Lansdowne, Ont.

February 9, 1903.

Having used about three boxes of your Iron-ox Tablets, have no hesitation in recommending them to anyone troubled with dyspepsia and constipation, and as a good tonic. I consider them a very superior remedy.

H. J. YOUNGE,
Lansdowne, Ont.

Fifty Iron-ox Tablets, in an attractive aluminum pocket case, 25 cents at druggists, or sent, post-paid, on receipt of price. The Iron-ox Remedy Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.

Don't miss these you improve on the original.

Don't allow dealers to tell you that other Tablets are as good as

Hennequin's Infant Tablets.

Hennequin's Infant Tablets are the genuine French Tablet, 25c per pkg, 5 for one dollar, sent post-paid to any address, if after using one pkg you wish your dollar back you may have it by returning the remaining 4 pkgs. Address all orders to DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont.

Here is one of Lew Dock-stader's life stories: Two brothers had more or less trouble with the boy next door, and hadn't always come out victors. In fact the boy next door was so much bigger that he seemed to have the best of it invariably. So it wasn't an unusual thing when one of the boys came into the house with a badly bruised eye. Moreover, he was crying when his aunt stopped him in the hall. "Hush, Willie," she said; "you mustn't make any noise." "What—what's the matter?" he asked, between his sobs. "You may disturb your new brother," said his aunt soothingly. He dried his eyes in a minute. "Have I got a new brother?" he asked. His aunt nodded. "One besides Jim?" She nodded again. "Bully!" he exclaimed. "You're glad of it?" she asked. "You bet!" Willie fairly shouted: "If Jim and me and the new one can't lick that feller next door, we'd better move."

Bubonic plague has broken out in the Indian coolie quarters at Johannesburg.

Indigestion, that menace to human happiness, pitiless in its assaults, and no respecter of persons, has met its conqueror in South American Nerve. This great stomach and nerve remedy stimulates digestion, tones the nerves, aids circulation, drives out impurities, dispels emaciation, and brings back the glow of perfect health. Cures hundreds of "chronics" that have baffled physicians.—68

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Other: see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.



We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
Chemists,

Toronto, Ontario.

50c. and \$1; all druggists.

The Medicine that has Cured the Ills of a Million Women is

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Napanee.

MADILL BROS.

Napanee.

= EASTER GOODS =

On Saturday we will make a special display of novelties for Easter, especially in GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, BELTS, NECKWEAR, BLOUSES, HOSIERY, LINENS, COSTUMES, SKIRTS AND UMBRELLAS.

It's the fashion now almost as at Christmas to give presents at Easter. It is a superstition to have to wear something new at Easter. We want to help you out on this question for our mutual benefit. Right now the newest goods are to be seen—stocks are much more complete and fresher than a month hence. Novelties are here that cannot be purchased later and everything is at its best.

Kid Gloves—For Easter.

We make a specialty of the best wearing and newest ideas in Ladies' Kid Gloves. We handle the Celebrated Pewny's Gloves and they come in all the light delicate shades to match almost any dress. This season we have a white dressed Kid Glove that you can wash with soap and water. Next time you ask to see them. Prices—75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, and 1.75.

New Rain Coats.

They're smart, shall we say "stunning." New styles these just to hand Rain Coats? made of rain proof, dust resisting Cravenette, with the military dash that fashion has set its seal of approval upon—belted, caped, strapped and finished with gilt or gun metal buttons in shades of fawns, greys, and olive mixtures. If you want a low priced line we have them and if you want a good one we have them as high in price as \$15.00.

Fancy Neckwear and Belts— For Easter.

We cannot tell you all the beautiful and dainty designs that our bountiful stock contains, but you may be sure nowhere else can you see so many kinds. They are priced from the 25c kinds to \$2.50 and any color you may want. Then the variety of Belts is simply superb, every new fad or fancy here from the simple 25c one to the elaborate designs at \$1.50. Next week they will have a special window display.

Curtains and Carpets— For Spring.

Lest you think that we've only the higher-priced Carpets and Curtains, we want to say that you'll be suited here in medium priced goods. Of course we're very particular in the matter of Carpet quality. If we found it impossible to secure a dependable grade to sell at a fixed price, we'd avoid it altogether. The fact that some people don't want to pay above a certain price doesn't influence our buying unless we're sure that a satisfying quality can be secured at the figure. Bring your measurements.

New Silk Waists—For Easter.

Prettier ones you will not find anywhere, because prettier ones do not exist. There is nothing even of last season to compare them with. They are beautifully made, the material being Jap. Taffeta and the soft uncuttable Tuffeta Silk with the new Silk Cluny Lace and Medallions on them. The prices start at \$3.50 and go as high as \$8.00.

Fancy Linens—For Easter.

This week there came to hand a shipment of Fancy Japanese Linens in Doylies, centre-pieces, tea-cloths, tray-cloths, carving cloths and side-board covers. They are all hand-made, absolutely pure linen and perfect in weave. The price ranges from 12½c for the small pieces up to \$2.50 for the larger ones.

All lovers of new goods will appreciate our preparations for that "New Thing" you want to wear or send away at Easter. The Store is brimfull of newness, goodness and suggestions. When your Easter visitor comes Good Friday, to stay over Sunday, don't forget that Saturday evening we are open. Bring them in, introduce the Store to them. Most of you feel quite at home here and you are always welcome to come in and look through.

Napanee's Modern Store.

A Curious Watch.

In one of the chief watchmaking establishments in Zurich, says The London Globe, there is to be seen a remarkable curiosity in the way of watch or clock making. The timepiece is in the form of a ball, which moves imperceptibly down an inclined surface, without setting the

He—So the engagement is broken off?
She—Yes. He told her he thought she should stop reading novels and read something more substantial, something that would improve her.
He—Well?
She—Well, the idea of a man intimating to his fiancée that she could be improved in any way!—Philadelphia

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE.
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 5y
We are Headquarters in Napanee

BALED HAY and STRAW
in large and small quantities.
Flour and Feed, Groceries
and Provisions.
Water Purifying Pumps.
S. CASEY DENISON.
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.

clobe, there is to be seen a remarkable curiosity in the way of which or clock making. The timepiece is in the form of a ball, which moves imperceptibly down an inclined surface, without rattle. The length of this inclined surface, which is sixteen inches long, is accomplished from top to bottom in twenty-four hours. Then the "ball" only needs lifting to the top again. This extraordinary timepiece has no spring, and therefore needs no winding. The "hands" are kept in motion by the sliding along an inclined plane.

An amusing story is told of Phil May, the late famous caricaturist of the London "Punch," and an English conjuror at a fair at Stratford-on-Avon. Phil was watching the very clever gentleman who was wrapping up sovereigns and half-crowns in pieces of paper and selling them for two shillings. The "sharp" had a beautiful face—such a face as Phil May loved to draw. So he sketched him furiously. But the gentleman saw him, and made a speech forthwith. "If that there celebrated portrait painter with the tight breeches on will hand up the paper, the equally celebrated benefactor to humanity wot is givin' away quids for coppers will reward him accordingly!" he shouted. Phil, with a twinkle in his eye, handed up the drawing. The conjurer was delighted with the sketch and pinned it to the tail-board of his cart. With another preliminary speech he threw three sovereigns, three half-sovereigns and several half-crowns into a piece of paper, screwed it up and handed it to the artist. "You'll be president of the bloomin' Royal Academy some day, young man," said he. "Here, catch!" "A bargain's a bargain," said Phil, walking off with the packet of gold and silver, which when opened proved to contain two pennies and a half-penny; but Phil said that it was the most entertaining commission he had ever been paid for.


read something more substantial, something that would improve her.
He—Well?
She—Well, the idea of a man intimating to his fiancée that she could be improved in any way!—Philadelphia Press.
In a cathedral, one day after service, the bellows-blower said to the organist, "I think we have done very well to-day."
"We!" said the organist, in no small surprise at the independence of his mental; "how can you pretend to have any merit in the performance? Never let me hear you say such a thing again."
The man said nothing more at the time, but when they were next playing he suddenly intermitted in his task of inflating the organ. The organist rose in wrath to order him to proceed, when the fellow, thrusting his head out from behind the curtain, asked slyly, "Shall it be 'we,' then?"—Tales that are told.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
Ladies' Favorite.
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."
Prepared in two degrees of strength. No. 1 and No. 2.
No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.
No. 2.—For special cases—10 degrees stronger—three dollars per box.
Ladies—ask your druggist for **Cook's Cotton Root Compound**. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. **The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.**
No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Napanee by Nicholson-Robinson, T. B. Wallace, J. J. Perry, T. A. Huthman, and F. L. Hooper, druggists.



MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office. 57
We are Headquarters in Napanee
FOR ALL KINDS OF
JUNK
We Buy
All Kinds of
Old Scrap Iron and Steel, Rags, Bones, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Horse Hair, (Tail or Mane), Wool Picks, Tailor's Clips, Grease, Rendered Tallow, Old Books, Garden Hose, Fire Hose, Old Rubbers, Etc., Etc.

We Have for Sale
Soaps, Blueing, Wood and Genuine American Coal Oil.
Chas. Stevens.
The Junk Dealer,
Office and Warehouse,
West Side of Market.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

and Provisions.
Water Purifying Pumps.
S. CASEY DENISON.
Choicest Groceries at reasonable prices.
H. M. DEROCHE, K. C.
Barrister,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Office—Grange Block.
Money to loan at "lower than the lowest" rate.
T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.
R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5-17
A. S. ASHLEY,
.....DENTIST.....
34 YEARS EXPERIENCE
—21 YEARS IN NAPANEE
Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods Store, Napanee.

DR. C. H. WARTMAN,
DENTIST.
It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

STERILITY

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?
How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution!
Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.
Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.
Actual sterility in woman is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers. The medicine that instantly asserts its curative powers in the ills of women is—


Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Read These Two Remarkable Cures.
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—During the early part of my married life I was very delicate in health. I had two miscarriages and both my husband and I felt very badly as we were anxious to have children. A neighbor who had been using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** advised me to try it, and I decided to do so. I soon felt that my appetite was increasing, the headaches gradually decreased and finally disappeared, and my general health improved. I felt as if new blood coursed through my veins, the sluggish, tired feeling disappeared, and I became strong and well.
Within a year after, I became the mother of a strong, healthy child, the joy of our home. You certainly have a splendid remedy, and I wish every mother knew of it. Sincerely yours, Mrs. ANNA POTTS, 510 Park Ave., Hot Springs, Ark."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was married for five years, and gave birth to two premature children. After that I took **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and it changed me from a weak, nervous man to a strong, happy and healthy wife within seven months. Within two years a lovely little girl was born, which is the pride and joy of our household. If every woman who is cured feels as grateful and happy as I do, you must have a host of friends, for every day I bless you for the light, health and happiness your Vegetable Compound has brought to my home. Sincerely your friend, Mrs. MAE P. WHARRY, Flat 11, The Norman, Milwaukee, Wis."
Sec. Northshore Oratorical Society.

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

nkham's
omponent.



FAT CATTLE

are not the biggest eaters—but they get the most good out of what they eat. Too much food often does as much harm as too little. The farmer who keeps his cattle in prime condition all winter—who fattens them quickly—and who spends the minimum for feed—uses **Myers' Royal Cattle Spice**. It keeps the digestive organs in sound, healthy condition—makes cattle enjoy what they eat—helps them to get all the nourishment out of hay and grain—prevents stomach and bowel trouble—and sends them to market so plump and sound that they net a handsome profit.

Let us send our Illustrated Booklet on Horses and Cattle. Helpful and instructive. It's Free.



Myers' Royal Spice Co.,

Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.

Corporation of the Town of Napanee

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE:

Gentlemen—We, your auditors, having completed our examination of the books of the Town Treasurer, and the Treasurer of the Board of Education, beg leave to present our report.

We found proper vouchers for all receipts and proper authority and vouchers for all items of expenditure, and cash on hand as represented to you in a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure, with which we present you in duplicate.

We also present you with a detailed statement of the Assets and Liabilities, and Debenture debt of the Corporation to the 31st Dec., 1903.

We also present you with an abstract statement of the Collegiate and Public School accounts for the year 1903.

We find the surety of the Treasurer to be the same as in former years, which we consider to be ample security.

All of which we respectfully submit.

SUMMARY.

Receipts from Jan. 1st, 1903, to Dec. 31st, 1903. Payments from Jan. 1st, 1903, to Dec. 31st, 1903.

Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1903...\$ 1854 51

RECEIPTS.

Advertising land for sale.....	14 70	Borrowed money.....	\$ 6367 70
Interest on deposits.....	31 77	Printing.....	149 69
Gov't grant for schools.....	348 00	Heating and lighting.....	281 75
Fines.....	30 50	Elections.....	51 15
Cement walks.....	150 00	Police.....	45 40
Streets.....	264 00	Streets.....	3002 26
County Lennox & Addington	75 00	Insurance.....	53 00
Market.....	360 00	County Lennox & Addington	4800 00
Rents.....	179 25	Board of Education.....	9148 00
Taxes.....	30480 59	Refund taxes.....	4 72
Police.....	132 76	Fire, Water and Light.....	3342 91
License.....	2254 34	Poor and Sanitary.....	478 72
Poor and Sanitary.....	100 00	Board of Health.....	273 88
Contingent.....	200 00	Town property.....	641 51
		Contingent.....	680 17
		Salaries.....	2595 75
		Fire Alarm maintenance.....	219 50
		Watering streets.....	447 41
		Market.....	199 35
			\$ 32782 87
		Balance cash on hand.....	3692 59
			\$ 36475 46

Audited Feb. 3rd, 1904.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31st, 1903.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand.....	\$ 3692 59	Debenture debt.....	\$ 47112 51
Taxes, 1903, not paid.....	12531 98	School rate, 1903-4.....	7400 00
Town property—Real estate		Mortgage \$250, Int. \$3.12.....	253 12
\$16000.00, Land sold for		Service on committees.....	60 00
taxes \$398.00, Land used		Salaries.....	150 00
by Board of Health \$100,		W. C. T. Union.....	50 00
Public Library \$3250.00	20073 00		
Isolated hospital \$325.00	15000 00		
Public schools.....	20000 00		

P. GLEESON, Auditors.
A. ALEXANDER.

TOWN COUNCIL.

Council Chamber
March 21st, 1904.

Council met in regular session Monday evening, Mayor Madole in the chair.

Members present—Lowry, Lapum, Ming, Waller, Graham and Williams. The minutes of the last regular session were read and confirmed.

A communication was read from R. W. Smith, Kingston, stating that he was desirous of furnishing crushed stone for use on the town streets. If a contract for three years were given he would furnish crushed stone, four different sizes, at the quarry for \$3.50 a toise. Laid on the table.

The statement from the Rock Drill Foundry, asked for by the council at its last session, was presented, but did not satisfy all the councillors, and was referred to the Finance Committee to verify and report.

The Fire Water and Light Committee were given power to purchase necessary ladders for the fire company.

The communication of R. W. Smith, Kingston, re crushed stone, was again taken up and discussed. The question of how much stone they needed was the main point.

On motion of Councillors Waller and Ming it was finally decided that a three year contract be entered into, and that 150 toise be furnished in 1904, 125 toise in 1905, and 125 in 1906.

The street committee were instructed to consult the solicitor and have a contract drawn, one of the clauses therein to stipulate that 20 per cent. of contract price be retained until the completion of each year's work.

Mr. Geo. Sampson was granted a remission of taxes to the amount of \$4.60. Mr. Sampson's property was assessed as town property when it should have been assessed as farm land, thus the rebate.

The time for the returning of the collector's roll was extended until the next meeting of the council.

Accounts from S. W. Pringle, \$200, and P. Gould, \$5.51 were ordered paid.

The treasurer was granted a voucher for sundry payments amounting to \$38.88.

Council adjourned.

A Cry for Help.—A pain in the back is a cry of the kidneys for help. South American Kidney Cure is the only cure that hasn't a failure written against it in cases of Bright's disease, diabetes, inflammation of the bladder, gravel and other kidney ailments. Don't neglect the apparently insignificant "signs." This powerful liquid specific prevents and cures. —70

Market Report.

The following report of marketable goods will be interesting to our farmer readers, from which they can form a pretty good idea as to how the latest prices for the different articles range:

(Corrected March 24th.)

FARM PRODUCE.

Butter, 18 to 22c. a pound.
Eggs, 14c. to 18c. a dozen.
Chickens, 60c. to 80c. a pair.

VEGETABLES.

Celery, 2 bunches for 5c.
Carrots, 10c. a peck, 35c. a bushel
Cabbage, 5c. head.
Onions, dry, 30c. a peck.
Beets, 15c. a peck.
Potatoes, 65c to 75c a bag.
Turnips, 40c. a bag.

FRUIT.

Apples, 10 to 25c. a peck.
Winter Apples, \$1.50 to \$2.00 a barrel.

MEATS.

Pork, 9 to 11c. a pound, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.

Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.
Sirloin, 12c. a pound.
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.

All Stuffed Up

That's the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

No wonder catarrh causes headache, impairs the taste, smell and hearing, pollutes the breath, deranges the stomach and affects the appetite.

To cure catarrh, treatment must be constitutional—alterative and tonic.

"I was ill for four months with catarrh in the head and throat. Had a bad cough and raised blood. I had become discouraged when my husband bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and persuaded me to try it. I advise all to take it. It has cured and built me up." Mrs. Helen Rudolph, West Liscomb, N. S.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—it soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as an evidence of good faith, not for publication, any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

FAIRVIEW.

Cutting wood is the order of the day. Brock Leary moved on to the corner in Mrs. Sampson Perry's house.

Lillian File is on the sick list.

Bertha Snider spent a week at her brother's, A. D. Snider.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley File entertained a number of young people on the 11th.

S. Vanalstine will be pathmaster for the coming year.

Mr. Hudson is spending a couple of weeks at Marlbank, working at his trade as carpenter.

Reuben Loucks made John Loucks a visit last week.

Rheumatism will Succumb to South American Rheumatic Cure because it goes right to the seat of the trouble and removes the cause. Many so-called cures but deaden pain temporarily only, to have it return again with doubled violence. Not so with this great remedy. It eradicates from the system the last vestige of the disease and its cures are permanent.—74

MYER'S CAVE.

The roads are in good condition now but will be impossible to travel in a few days.

Mr. J. C. Mitchell has returned home after several months absence.

Wesley McGregor has returned to his duties at the Star of The East Gold Mine.

Norman McMillan has bought the blacksmith shop, owned by Geo. Deline and intends rushing business.

Mrs. T. D. Perry and son Oscar, are spending a few days at Napanee.

John Buch passed through the Cave enroute for Cloney.

Visitors.—Misses Edna and Maggie Mitchell, Miss Maud Good, Miss Lillie McGregor, Donald and Duncan McGregor.

Joseph Perry, Charles Mills and Thomas Delyea spent Sunday at Mrs. T. D. Perry's.

Miss G. Perry at Mrs. F. Goods.

20 Years of Vile Catarrh—Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50c.—73

CENTREVILLE.

The snow seems to be slowly disappearing.

Town property—Real estate	\$16000.00.	Land sold for taxes \$398.00.	Land used by Board of Health \$100.	Public Library \$3250.00.	Isolated hospital \$325.00	20073 00
Public schools.....	15000 00	Collegiate Institute.....	26500 00	Fire appliances.....	5000 00	
Water sprinklers.....	475 00	Cement walks.....	412 87	Tents.....	262 50	
Richard street sewer.....	73 39	Fire Alarm.....	1080 00	Lumber \$10, Nails \$3, Tool box \$6, Broken stone \$27...	46 00	
	\$ 85147 33		\$55025 63			

R. MILL, Treasurer.
Audited Feb. 3rd, 1904.
P. GLEESON, Auditors.
A. ALEXANDER,

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, NAPA-
NEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1903.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Cash balance Jan. 1st.....	\$ 10 01	Salaries—	
Legislative grant.....	348 00	C. H. Edwards, B.A.....	\$1000 00
Legislative grant, M.S.....	150 00	Mrs. E. Tobey.....	335 30
County grant, M. S.....	150 00	Miss S. McLaurin.....	335 30
Municipal grant, 1902-3.....	5000 00	Miss F. G. Hall, B.A.....	293 50
Municipal grant, acc't 1903-4.....	1000 00	Miss J. F. Walsh.....	335 30
Fees.....	130 00	Miss M. E. Fraser.....	335 30
Interest.....	22 72	Miss M. Grange.....	300 00
Miscellaneous.....	10 00	Miss M. O'Brien.....	160 00
		Miss Mata Wales.....	211 50
		Miss Mabel Caton.....	31 50
		Miss J. E. Malr.....	335 30
		Miss E. A. Parks.....	335 30
		Miss E. R. Baker.....	325 00
		Ernest Walker.....	300 00
		Wm. Burley.....	95 00
		Mrs. W. J. Black.....	30 00
		Secretary-Treasurer.....	75 00
		Expense.....	48 48
		Fuel.....	673 12
		Furniture.....	789 98
		Maps, etc.....	18 20
		Printing.....	14 00
		Repairs.....	240 57
		Supplies.....	127 88
		Balance, Dec. 31st, 1903.....	75 20
	\$6820 73		\$6820 73

Audited Feb. 3rd, 1904.
Certified correct.
P. GLEESON, Auditors.
A. ALEXANDER,

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, NAPA-
NEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 1903.

INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.	
Cash balance Jan. 1st.....	\$1939 92	Salaries—	
Legislative grant.....	1079 46	U. J. Flach.....	\$1400 00
Legislative grant.....	50 00	J. F. YanEvery.....	636 70
County grant, Town.....	2800 00	M. R. Reid.....	900 00
Municipal grant, County.....	2700 00	Miss E. B. Deroche.....	452 10
Fees.....	101 00	R. A. Crokery.....	358 20
Interest.....	68 21	A. M. Burnham.....	255 20
Miscellaneous.....	6 00	R. D. Feheley.....	77 00
		Miss M. Smith.....	600 00
		Miss M. A. Nicol.....	600 00
		S. Wilson.....	325 00
		Secretary-Treasurer.....	75 00
		Examinations.....	235 78
		Expense.....	60 59
		Fuel.....	306 30
		Furniture.....	112 00
		Insurance.....	8 00
		Library.....	69 33
		Printing.....	71 15
		Repairs.....	113 94
		Supplies.....	147 52
		Balance Dec. 31st, 1903.....	1940 78
	\$8744 59		\$8744 59

Audited Feb. 3rd, 1904.
Certified correct.
P. GLEESON, Auditors.
A. ALEXANDER,

It speaks for itself!



Hed-rite

25c. CURES HEADACHE

Guaranteed to Cure within 30 Minutes, or money refunded

All Druggists or mailed. The Herald Remedy Co., Montreal

„ Write for Our Great Humorous Booklet.”

Pork, 9 to 11c. a pound, \$6.50 to \$7.00 per cwt.	
Beef, by the quarter, 5 to 7c.	
Beefsteak, 10 to 12c. a pound.	
Sirloin, 12 1/2c. a pound.	
Roast beef, 7 to 11c. a pound.	
Stew beef, 5 to 6c. a pound.	
Salt Pork, 10c. a pound.	
Ham, 12 1/2c. a pound.	
Bacon, 11 to 15c. a pound.	
Sausage, 10c. per lb.	
Tallow, rough, \$3.00 per cwt.	
Tallow, rendered, \$5.00 per cwt.	
Lard, rendered, 10 to 12 1/2c. per pound.	
GRAIN.	
Wheat, 75 to 85c. bushel.	
Barley, 40 to 45c. bushel.	
Rye, 45 to 47c. bushel.	
Oats, 30 to 35c. bushel.	

Little Braves.—Old time a quarter-
box "Purgers" are quitting the field in
whole battalions. Dr. Agnew's Little Pills
at 10 cents a vial are driving them out at
all points. Because they act gently, more
effectively, never pain, and are easy to
take. Sick Headache succumbs to one
dose.—69

The Nationalist candidate carried the bye-
election in Dublin by an increased majori-
ty.

The British Government had only six-
teen majority on a vote regarding Irish
waterways.

It is rumored that the Ameer of Afghan-
istan has been poisoned.

Cream That Will Keep.

I will give our method of making
a fancy cream, which will keep for
weeks without souring, in a very few
words, as the whole secret of our suc-
cess lies in absolute purity and clean-
liness in everything, from beginning to
end. It requires much more care to
produce clean milk than any other food
product, and were the consumers aware
of the impurities in the larger part
of the dairy products on the market,
there would be a small sale for the
same. The consumer is much to blame
for this condition of things. If the
people would demand a better article,
and will be willing to pay for the ex-
tra cost, there are many dairymen who
would be willing to take the pains re-
quired to furnish clean milk and cream.

Our first aim is to keep the stables
and cows as clean as possible. The
cows are brushed and the udders washed
before milking. No hay is fed at
this time, as the dust in falling will
carry into the milk the germs which
are found floating in all cow-stalls.
The bacteria thus introduced will give
to the milk the same disagreeable
flavor as the filth from the cow. To
keep the dust and dirt from the milk
we use a pail covered with two thick-
nesses of cheesecloth, between the
folds of which is placed a layer of ab-
sorbent cotton. In this way the milk
comes to the dairy house nearly free
from all impurities. The greatest care
is taken to have every utensil in the
dairy thoroughly cleansed and scalded
every time it is used. No sour germ
can lurk in the can or strainer without
affecting the cream. In fact, no odor
or germ must be allowed in or around
the dairy house.

After separating, the cream is cool-
ed quickly and kept in a tank of ice
water until bottled for shipment. You
will see from my description of our
methods that it is simply keeping the
milk absolutely clean, and cooling as
soon as possible after milking, that
give our cream its fine flavor and
keeping qualities. Choice cream and
butter cannot be made from filthy
milk, and our dairy inspector will have
filled an important part of his mission,
and rendered to the public a most
commendable service when he shall
have awakened the dairy farmer to the
importance of producing a pure, clean
milk.—C. S. Pope, Manchester, Me.,
in American Cultivator.

CASTORIA.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the
Signature
of *Charles H. Pritchard*

Seven bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured
me." 50c.—73

CENTREVILLE.

The snow seems to be slowly disap-
pearing.

A heavy thunder storm accompanied
by rain and wind passed over this
section on Tuesday morning.

A great many farmers in this vicini-
ty delivered their hogs at Enterprise,
on Monday.

R. E. Milligan is hauling material
with which to erect a new dwelling
the coming season.

Messrs S. Long and W. J. Hinchy
have commenced to remove to their
new premises recently purchased here.

James Y. Card has secured a milk
route from Marysville to the cheese
factory here. Success to you, Jimmie.

Miss M. B. Hinch spent Saturday
and Sunday with her parents, Camden
East.

Visitors: Samuel Fleming, Roches-
ter, N. Y.; Herbert Clancy, Portage
la Prairie, Manitoba; Manson Hawley
Watertown, N. Y.

60 Specialists on the Case.—In the
ordinary run of medical practice a greater
number than this have treated cases of
chronic dyspepsia and have failed to cure—
but Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets (60
in a box at 35 cents cost) have made the
cure, giving relief in one day. These little
"specialists" have proven their real merit.
—72

STRAITHCONA.

Some of the farmers have commenc-
ed to tap their sugar bushes, which is
a sure sign of spring.

Mrs. Thos. Fobes, of Sharbot Lake,
in attendance at the bedside of her
mother, Mrs. Mary Sweet, who is
seriously ill, returned home on Tues-
day last.

John Morris, who spent the winter
visiting friends in this vicinity, left on

LIGHT AND DARK,

Day and night, sunshine and shadow
are not more different from each other
than a healthful from a sickly woman.
The healthful woman carries light and
sunshine with her wherever she goes.



The woman who suffers
from ill-health
casts a shadow
on her own hap-
piness and the
happiness of
others. She
cannot help it.
Those who suf-
fer cannot
smile and sing.

Ill-health in woman is generally trace-
able to disease of the delicate womanly
organism. Many women have been re-
stored to happiness by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If there
is an invalid woman, suffering from
female weakness, prolapsus, or falling of
womb, or from leucorrhea who has used
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with-
out complete success Dr. Pierce would
like to hear from such person—and it
will be to her advantage to write as he
offers, in perfect good faith, a reward of
\$500 for any case of the above maladies
which he cannot cure.

"I feel it my duty to inform you that I had
been a sufferer for many years from nervous-
ness with all its symptoms and complications,"
writes Mrs. O. N. Fisher, of 1801 Lexington Ave.,
New York, N. Y. "I was constantly going to
see a physician. I was induced to ask Dr.
Pierce's advice. I then took five bottles of 'Fa-
vorite Prescription.' I am not now cross and
troublesome, and I have a gold color in my face;
have also gained about ten pounds in weight
and one thousand of comfort, for I am a new
woman once more."

The dealer who offers a substitute for
"Favorite Prescription" does so to gain
the little more profit paid on the sale of
these meritorious medicines.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical
Adviser is sent free on receipt of 31
one-cent stamps for the paper-covered
book, or 50 stamps for the cloth bound.
Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Saturday for Lethbridge, Northwest Territory.

Ed. Tompkins, of Dexter, N.Y., returned home Wednesday last.

William Sutton, of Newburg, has purchased the Davy Homestead. We welcome him to our neighborhood.

B. C. Lloyd, of Nanapanee, was calling on friends on Thursday last.

Hugh Kelly, of South Brewer, Maine is spending a few weeks with his family.

Jas. Madigan, of Melrose, spent Sunday with friends here.

Master Harold McGwire is still seriously ill.

The postponed social and 'At Home' in aid of the public library will be held on Friday evening March 25. A good programme is being prepared. This is the event of the season, so paste the date in your hat and come along and have a good time.

Mrs. Henry Morgan is this week removing to Marlbank. Her many friends are sorry to see her go.

Thos. Wild left on Friday evening for Alberta, Northwest Territory, some of his friends accompanied him as far as Nanapanee.

The Misses Lena and Tilly Tait returned home on Thursday after spending the past four months in Watertown, N. Y.

Miss Lizzie Gallagher, of Watertown, N.Y., came home on Thursday evening of last week.

Have you Eczema?—Have you any skin disease or eruptions? Are you subject to chafing or scalding? Dr. Agnew's Ointment prevents and cures any and all of these, and cures Itching, Bleeding, and Blind Piles besides. One application brings relief in ten minutes, and cases cured in three to six nights. 35 cents.—71

TAMWOTRH.

Our long winter is now drawing to an end. The roads are getting very dirty, and in some places very hard to draw loads over, and in a few days will be impassable in the country, as the snow is so deep and the bottom will be soft, causing the horses to sink.

Our village was again the scene of a very pretty wedding, which took place in St. Andrew's church, on Wednesday last, at high noon, the church was well filled with the numerous friends of the bride and groom. The wedding march was well rendered by Miss R. Marland. The contracting parties being Miss M. M. Paul of this place, daughter of Wm. Paul, and Mr. R. W. Brown, of Winnipeg. The bride was attired in a dark blue broad-cloth suit, with a white silk blouse. After the wedding breakfast they took the 2.30 train for a short trip returning on Thursday night. A reception was given at the groom's father. They left Tuesday 22nd for the home of the groom, Winnipeg, Man. Their many friends wish them every success in their future life.

Miss Murry, our new Milliner, has been very sick. Her mother and sister came on the early train from Toronto, to help nurse her.

C. Jones has bought Joseph Jackson's house and is remodeling it for his own residence.

The Methodist church intend holding a tea meeting on March 29th.

St Andrew's church intend holding a sugar social Easter Monday, April 4th.

Christ church will hold a strawberry festival on the rectory lawn in June. Later notice given.

Mrs. Elliott, and eldest son Harry, are home visiting a few friends and renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. C. Rose is now able to be about again after his severe illness.

Mr. James Saul is purchasing a car

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Was Alarmingly Afflicted With La Grippe. Cured by Pe-ru-na.



HON. W. H. PARSONS.



Pe-ru-na
cures
more
cases of
la grippe
than
all other
remedies
combined.

reaches the source of all diseases of the mucous membranes by its action on the vaso-motor system of nerves.

Every person who has had la grippe during the last year should take a course of Peruna. No one need expect perfect recovery unless they do so. The grippé has produced catarrhal inflammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition. This Peruna will do. A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Peruna appears to be the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases. It has never failed to give satisfaction during forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (if not the only) specific remedy for the after-effects of la grippe.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., writes the following from 1411 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did me a great deal of good. I was so well satisfied that I purchased another bottle and followed the directions, and can say that it has cured me."—Henry Distin.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

W. H. Parsons is Ex-State Senator and Ex-Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, also Brigadier-General in Confederate Army. In a recent letter from 925 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., this prominent gentleman says:

"Upon the recommendation of personal friends and many strong testimonials as to the efficacy of Peruna in the treatment of the numerous symptoms of the grippé with which I have been afflicted for four months past, I have been induced to undergo a treatment with this justly celebrated formula. I feel a decided change for the better after using it only one week. It is especially good in toning up the stomach and has had a decided effect upon my appetite. I therefore feel much encouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration.

"My numerous friends in Texas, where I have had the honor to command a brigade of her Veteran Cavalry in a four years' war, may accept this voluntary testimonial to the merits of Peruna as a sense of obligation on my part for its wonderful efficacy."—W. H. Parsons.

There is no remedy in the world that meets the conditions produced by la grippe better than the remedy, Peruna. Peruna strengthens as it renovates, soothes while it stimulates, heals as it expurgates. Peruna is not a purgative, or cathartic, or sedative, or stimulant, nor a vegetable or mineral poison. It

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonial is genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

Fire in the McKinnon building at Ingersoll caused a loss of \$20,000.

Twenty-five horses were destroyed in a fire at Point St. Charles, Quebec.

Rev. Eli Woodcock, superannuated Methodist minister, died at Belleville at the age of 80 years.

At Hamilton Martin Katzmark, a newsboy, was accidentally shot in the left lung by a companion named Arnold Work.

A party of 130 immigrants who arrived on the Sardinian are quarantined just outside of Winnipeg, owing to the discovery of a case of smallpox on the train.

The New York Globe says Mr. Carnegie has given another \$5,000,000 to the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburg for educational purpose.

Wm. T. Hamilton was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter in the killing of John Fitzgerald at Ottawa.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY Co., & Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Ronald McNeil died at Stratford, aged 106 years.

The Iowa House of Representatives almost unanimously voted down a resolution expressing sympathy with Russia.

A deadlock has been reached at London in the arbitration between Russia and Canada respecting the latter's sealing claims.

Manitoba has just experienced the heaviest snowfall of the year.

The C. P. R. fireman shot at Port Arthur is a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Mien of North Easthope.

Rev. W. J. McKay has resigned his pastorate at Stratford to accept the editorship of The Canadian Baptist.

June. Later notice given.
 Mrs. Elliott, and eldest son Harry, are home visiting a few friends and renewing old acquaintances.
 Mr. C. Rose is now able to be about again after his severe illness.
 Mr. James Saul is purchasing a car of fine horses for Manitoba and will leave early in April.
 Mr. Stanton Coxall is getting better.
 Mr. Jackson, of Enterprise, is breaking up camp here. He has drawn some fine logs to the railway station to ship to Kingston.
 Hello boys, how do you feel after the charivari?

Your Liver
 Is it acting well? Bowels regular? Digestion good? If not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all your life.
 J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
 Sells Everywhere.

I SAVED MY BOY'S FOOT WITH



DOUGLAS' EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

My son Marshal, age nine years, had his foot so badly frozen that doctors said they must cut his toes off. The little fellow cried and begged so hard that we said we would not let the doctor cut his toes off. The doctor suggested letting him go to sleep and he would come up again and chloroform him when sleeping and take the toes off. Mr. Douglas, hearing of the case, sent a sample of his Egyptian Liniment up and strongly advised us not to amputate the toes until we had given the Liniment a test. The doctor sneered at the idea, but we were determined to try and save our son from being a cripple for life if possible. Three days had lapsed when all the frozen flesh dropped off, and the boy's foot improved and was saved. I consider the preparation beyond price.
 WM. B. PERRY,
 Tamworth, Ont. Constable.

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PAGE "ACME" NETTING

150-foot roll, 4 feet high.....\$4.40 For poultry and garden. Better than old style. Of local dealer or us. Freight paid.
 150-foot roll, 5 feet high.....5.10
 150-foot roll, 6 feet high.....6.00

THE PACE WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED 24
 Walkerville Montreal Winnipeg St. John

PRINGLE & DAVIS, Agents.

BARGAINS IN

WALLPAPER!

Ceilings and Borders to Match.

A LARGE STOCK at low prices, just arrived from the best makers.

ROOM MOULDING

IN NINE STYLES, from 2½ cents per foot.

ART CURTAINS

with HARTSHORN ROLLERS the only reliable kind.

Window and Alcove Poles, from 25c.

The Pollard Co'y.
 Dundas Street, Napanee.

Schedule of Summary Convictions.

Returned to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Lennox and Addington for the Quarter ending the 8th day of March, 1904.

NAME OF PROSECUTOR	NAME OF THE DEFENDANT	NATURE OF THE CHARGE	DATE OF CONVICTION.	NAME OF CONVICTING JUSTICE	AMOUNT OF PENALTY	TIME WHEN OR TO BE P'D TO OVER BY SAID JUSTICE	IF NOT P'D WHY NOT	IF NOT P'D WHY NOT
Hannah Dove	Mary McCoy	Assault	Oct. 19th, 1903	J. Lane & P. Stein	\$1 00	Forthwith	Co. Treas.	
W. A. Rose	Thos. Milo	Infraction Lic. Lic. Act.	Dec. 11th, 1903	Jas. Daly	40 00	do	Inspector	
do	do	Tampering with witnesses	Jan. 22nd, 1904	do	10 00	do	do	
William Rankin	Mary Ann William	Vagrancy	Jan. 2nd, ..	do	..	..	..	And. Mer. Reform.
John Pringle	Orland Herring	Neglecting to pay wages	Jan. 22nd, ..	do	2 80	do	Complainant	
Wesley Huff	C. Field	Inf. game law	Jan. 30th, ..	do	50 00	do	Warden Huff	
Chas. Pollard	Grant Lucas	Assault	Jan. 2nd, ..	do	1 00	do	County	
William Rankin	Allen Post	Drunk and Disorderly	Jan. 21st, ..	do	1 00	do	Town	
do	Joseph Gale and J. Whalen	Disorderly conduct	Feb. 6th, ..	do	8 00	do	Sam. Gegger	for doctor's bill &c
do	Frank Johnston	Stealing a horse	Feb. 23rd, ..	do	..	..	..	Central prison ...
do	James Hughes	do	Feb. 23rd, ..	do	..	..	..	do

I hereby certify that the above is a true schedule of all Summary convictions returned to me for the Quarter ending March 8th, 1904
 H. M. DEROCHE, Clerk of the Peace, County of Lennox and Addington.

Dated at Napanee, this 9th day of March, A. D.; 1904.

LAND BATTLE REPORTED

Japanese Cross Latung Pass and Clear the Way for an Advance.

JAPANESE ADVANCING.

A despatch to the London Chronicle from Shanghai states that a New-Chwang telegram says the Japanese have crossed Tatung Pass. It is reported that fighting has occurred, resulting in clearing the way for the Japanese to advance on Muo-Tien-Ting, which the Russians hold. Several trainloads of Russian wounded are reported to have passed Ta-Shi-Chiao, going to Liao-Yang.

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Tokio says it is reported that a sharp encounter has occurred at Chyongs-Yong, in which the Russians lost 600 killed or wounded. No date is given. There are several places with names in Northern Corea resembling Chyongs-Yong, and the place where the fight is said to have occurred cannot be determined.

ALL ROUTES CLOSED.

The correspondent of the Echo de Paris at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the Russians are entrenching at the mouth of the Yalu as well as at Tatungkow. Thus they take in flank the only route by which the Japanese could pass into Manchuria.

CZAR TO COMMAND FORCES.

It is again declared at St. Petersburg that it is the intention of the Czar to go to Manchuria and personally assume command of the forces. It is expected that he will start in August.

The Czarina is sending an Easter gift to every Russian soldier in Manchuria. The Czar has placed an unlimited amount of money at her disposal for the purchase of the gifts. The presents will be personal and distinct from those provided by other funds over which the Czarina is presiding. They will consist of a parcel of dainties, cigarettes and various gifts.

BURIED A SPY ALIVE.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says that a Japanese merchant of the name of Ka-teoka, who was acting as a spy for the Russians, has been murdered in Tien-Tsin by being buried alive. The Japanese residents show universal joy over the punishment meted out to the traitor. The Japanese officials disclaim any knowledge of the assassins.

OFFICIALS ARE THIEVES.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Express mails a long story of official corruption in Russia, which seems, from his account, to be equal to that in China. He instances acts of corruption at the dockyards, and says that money allotted for military and naval stores has been pocketed. The officials all round misappropriate part of the funds passing through their hands. The correspondent declares that corruption has been responsible for the succession of defeats that Russia has suffered. He asserts that the official assurances that there were coal and provisions enough at Port Arthur to enable that place to withstand a two years' siege were untrue. When 10,000 tons of coal were ordered to Port Arthur, only 5,000 would reach the place, the officials dividing the cost of the remainder. There are thousands of sacks at Port Arthur supposed to contain sugar, but which in reality are filled with chips

and New-Chwang, and ten thousand more are expected. The Russians were entrenching themselves between the fort at the mouth of the river and the tower.

CROSSED THE YALU.

A despatch to the London Times from New-Chwang, definitely denies that the Japanese have established themselves in Southern Manchuria. It says that no Japanese scouts have been seen there since the beginning of March. It confirms the reports that the Russians have crossed the Yalu River and gone south, leaving a small force to guard the river. Mounted messengers pass both ways daily.

ACTIVITY AT HARBIN.

The London Daily Telegraph prints a Chefoo despatch saying that the launch Nigger has arrived from Port Arthur. She took refuge at an island midway between the two ports, owing to bad weather, and two Japanese torpedo boats which were there searched her thoroughly, but found nothing that was subject to confiscation. She was therefore allowed to proceed. One of her passengers, who came from Harbin, reports great activity at Mukden, Liao-Yang, and Hai-Chen. Enormous herds of cattle are being driven to the Russian camps from the interior. The Chinese are friendly and are freely furnishing supplies for the Russians.

The Yin-Kow correspondent of the London Daily Mail says that a Russian staff officer states that although Gen. Linievitch personally disfavours holding Yin-Kow, the local staff has obtained permission to defend the town. More field guns have arrived. Three thousand coolies are employed at 30 cents a day in constructing earthworks.

230,000 RUSSIANS.

Gen. Kouropatkin, who is on his way to the Far East, telegraphs, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris, that 230,000 Russian troops are now concentrated between Harbin and Port Arthur.

CHINESE ATTACK POST.

A Yinkow despatch to the London Daily Telegraph states that several hundred Russians are arriving there daily. Nineteen more guns have been added to those in the forts at the mouth of the river.

Chinese say that the Russian post at Chinchau, near Port Arthur, was attacked by 500 Chunchuses on Thursday. Thirty Russians were killed. The Chunchuses were finally repulsed, losing four men.

BLOWN UP BY A MINE.

A despatch from Chefoo says that the destroyer Skori was blown up by a submarine mine which had got out of place. Another despatch from Chefoo says the disaster occurred on Wednesday, and that the destroyer struck a mine which was not on the Russian mine chart. The despatch adds that it is probable that the mine was one of those which Admiral Togo reported recently that he had laid across the entrance of the harbor.

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

The London Daily Mail's Chefoo

Tokio says that the Russians are occupying an area having a forty-mile base from Wiju to Changtong, and extending south to the Pakchon River.

BAD PACKING.

Some Canadian Fruit Reaches Britain in Poor Shape.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. John Brown, inspector at Glasgow for the Dominion Department of Agriculture, reports to the fruit division that a shipment of 1,422 cases of apples from a Burlington packer was landed at that port recently. This parcel consisted entirely of spies. All the apples were wrapped in paper, and graded in size from 2½ inches upwards. The fruit was in splendid condition, and the extra trouble bestowed on the apples would well repay the shippers. The large-sized fruit realized from 7s to 7s 6d (small cases holding only about 35 pounds). The smaller fruit sold at 6s 6d.

Another shipment by the same boat consisted of 416 barrels and 401 cases. These were nearly all spies, and were very much frosted and wasty. Had these apples been properly repacked and looked after they would probably have landed in much better condition. Prices realized for barrels ranged from 10s to 16s. The cases were even worse than the barrels; some fifty of these were thrown out, part of them being used to fill up wasty cases. These made from 2s 6d to 5s 6d (large cases). If our apples in cases are to maintain a reputation for strictly fancy quality, it will not do to send forward such fruit as that just mentioned.

WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER.

A Dog Buried Behind Freight for Fifteen Days.

A despatch from Toronto says: An important discovery was made in the Dominion Express Company's office at the Union Station, on Wednesday, when the men removed the freight for branch lines on the railways, that has been stowed away for the past fifteen days. Behind the big pile was a little dog that had got in the corner and before he could get out the freight was packed up around him. When found the poor creature was alive but unable to walk. The men immediately prepared a feast of hot milk and bread for the dog and then rolled him in a number of old coats. After a few hours he recovered from his lengthy fast of fifteen days without food or water. He will be kept by the men as a souvenir that will always remind them of the severe winter of 1904.

SETTLERS SLAIN.

Frightful Cruelty By the Herero Tribesmen.

A despatch from Berlin says: Letters from South-West Africa detail the atrocities committed by the rebellious Hereros during the earlier stages of their insurrection against German authority. Hundreds of Germans were massacred with savage cruelty, their arms and legs being cut off and their eyes gouged out. Women were tied to trees, head down, and beaten to death. Frau Lange, after watching the murder of her husband, was compelled to witness the butchery of her child. The Hereros placed it in a doorway and slammed the door until it was killed. One hundred and thirteen persons were thus tortured in the Okahandja neighborhood. The natives after mutilating the bodies nailed fragments to the walls of the victims' houses. Frau Schumann was beheaded and her head was placed on the roof of her home with a pince-nez fixed to her nose.

HORSES KILLED BY HAIL.

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, Mar. 22.—Wheat—Is firm, about steady at 95c to 96c for No. 2 red and white west or east. Goose is quiet at 84c for No. 2 east. Spring is steady at 89c for No. 1 east. Manitoba wheat is firm at \$1.04 to \$1.05 for No. 1 northern, \$1 for No. 2 northern, and 96c for No. 3 northern at Georgian Bay ports, and 6c more grinding in transit.

Flour—The market is steady. Cars of 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$3.65 bid by local exporters in their bags, middle freights. Choice brands are quoted 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady. Cars of Hungarian patents are quoted at \$5.30, second patents at \$5, and strong bakers' at \$4.90, bags included, on the track Toronto.

Milled—Is steady at \$17.50 for cars of shorts and \$16.50 for bran in bulk middle freights west or east. Manitoba milled is steady at \$21 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Barley—Is steady at 45c for No. 2, 44c for No. 3, and 43c for No. 2 west or east.

Buckwheat—Is steady at 52c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye—Is steady at 57c to 58c bid for No. 2, and 60c asked west or east.

Corn—The market is firmer. Canada mixed is quoted at 38c, and yellow at 32½c f.o.b. cars west. American No. 2 yellow is quoted at 54c, No. 3 yellow at 53½c and No. 3 mixed at 52½c in car lots on the track Toronto.

Oats—Are steady. No. 1 white are quoted at 34c, and No. 2 white at 33½c east. No. 2 white are quoted at 32½c high freights west and 33c middle freights.

Oatmeal—Is steady at \$4.50 for cars of bags and \$4.75 for barrels on the track Toronto, and 25c more for broken lots here, and 40c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Are steady at 65c for No. 2 west and 66c east. Choice milling and seed peas are quoted at 70c outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Quotations are unchanged. Creamery, prints ... 20c to 22c do solids ... 19c 20c Dairy, lb. rolls, choice ... 15c 17c do large rolls ... 15c 16c do tubs good to choice ... 16c 17c do medium ... 13c 14c do poor ... 10c 12c

Cheese—The market here is quoted unchanged at 11c to 11½c for twins and 10½c to 11c for large.

Eggs—Receipts to-day were fair, but the consumption is heavy, and everything, is being absorbed as it comes in. Twenty-two cents was the prevailing price to-day.

Potatoes—Cars on the track here are quoted at 85c to 90c. Potatoes out of store are quoted at \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Poultry—Receipts are light in all lines, and the market is quiet and unchanged at 15c to 16c for choice chickens, 9c to 11c for scalded stock, 7c to 8c for old fowl, and 13c to 14c for turkey gobblers.

Fish—Quotations are unchanged as follows:—Labrador, barrels, \$5.50 to \$6; half-barrels, \$3; boneless, 4½c to 5½c per lb. cod, 5½c to 6½c per lb.; haddock, 7½c to 8c per lb.

Dressed Hogs—Quotations are about steady at \$5.50 per cwt.

Seeds—The local demand is quiet, and quotations are unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.35 for extra choice, \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike, and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-threshed timothy, and \$1.75 to \$2 for flail-threshed.

Baled Hay—Despite heavy receipts of loose hay, the market here holds steady at \$9.50 per ton for car lots

provisions enough at Port Arthur to enable that place to withstand a two weeks' siege were untrue. When 10,000 tons of coal were ordered to Port Arthur, only 5,000 would reach the place, the officials dividing the cost of the remainder. There are thousands of sacks at Port Arthur supposed to contain sugar, but which in reality are filled with chipped brick. The correspondent adds that the Czar has taken a firm stand and is determined to stop corruption.

AUTHENTIC NEWS.

A despatch to the London Times from Wei-Hai-Wei gives what is evidently authentic accounts of the already longly reported bombardments of Vladivostok and Port Arthur. The correspondent says that Admiral Alexiév's reports that the Japanese fleet was out of range of the forts was untrue. The forts were really unable to reply to the Japanese, because the latter took positions beyond the arc of training of the Russian guns. In the destroyer engagement, on March 10, all the vessels engaged were more or less damaged. The Japanese losses were six killed and eight wounded. One Japanese destroyer was hit on the water-line and two of her compartments were flooded and she sustained other damage, all of which was repaired in four days. The boat's quick-firing ammunition was wetted. The Russian defeat, despite their superior numbers, was due to the superior shooting of the Japanese, and also to the fact that the Russians had only three-pounders, while the Japanese had six-pounders. It is added that Admiral Makaroff is reported to be making good progress in repairing his damaged vessels. Unless Admiral Togo looks him in there may yet be a fleet action at sea. Admiral Togo has been comparatively passive recently, although his cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers are maintaining a close blockade of Port Arthur.

NO BATTLE YET.

A report was circulated in London on Saturday of a battle on the Yalu and the capture of 1,800 Japanese. A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—The reported victory on the Yalu River is frankly declared to have been impossible at military headquarters here. It is pointed out that to inflict such a crushing defeat on the Japanese the Russians would have had to have been, numerically, enormously superior to the enemy, which the Russians in Korea are not.

RUSSIA'S GREAT ARMY.

An official statement issued from the Russian military headquarters on Friday says that 550,000 men including artillery and cavalry, will be concentrated in the Far East by May 25.

Gen. Kourpatkin will make his headquarters at Harbin, Manchuria. The serious land campaign will begin in June, but it will probably be August before a decisive battle is fought.

It is admitted officially that thirteen Russian merchantmen have been captured by the Japanese.

FOREIGN TROOPS FOR CZAR.

Owing to the desire of numerous Servians to enlist in the Russian army, the Servian Foreign Office asked the Czar if their services would be accepted. The Czar, through the Foreign Office, replied that he was willing to accept the service of 500 Servians and 500 Bulgarians.

RULES FOR FOREIGNERS.

The Russian authorities notified foreigners at New-Chwang on Friday that they are forbidden to pass the city walls or to go to the Russian railway station or fort. Foreigners are allowed to visit only the gunboats of their own nations.

Twenty thousand men are quartered in the village between Tasi-Chow

struck a mine which was not on the Russian mine chart. The despatch adds that it is probable that the mine was one of those which Admiral Togo reported recently that he had laid across the entrance of the harbor.

RUSSIANS RETREATING.

The London Daily Mail's Chief correspondent, who has just returned from a steamer trip along the Korean coast, says that the vessel was stopped by a Japanese gunboat off an inlet, 12 miles below Chinampo, and warned that the place was dangerous owing to mines in the channel. Afterwards a constant succession of transports were passed. The main body of Japanese are landing at Chinampo direct from Japan. Three thousand landed at Chemulpo at the end of last week and 2,000 more were due. The Russians are retreating across the Yalu River before the advance of the Japanese outposts. Strong detachments of Japanese have been placed in each town.

American refugees who arrived at Chemulpo Tuesday on board the cruiser Cincinnati say that the whole administration in Northern Korea is in the hands of the Japanese. This is also the case in every part of the country. Korean independence is at an end, according to the correspondent.

CAVALRY MADE A DASH.

An official despatch from Seoul to Tokio says that 1,500 Russian cavalry made a dash between Wiju and Ping-Yang. Two hundred of them came as far as the Seisenko River and fired at Japanese troops on the other side. The fire was not returned. A despatch from Seoul says that the Korean Military Council is contemplating sending the Ping-Yang battalion to the north, as an army of national defence.

MISSIONARIES SAFE.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Secretary of State is in receipt of a cable on Thursday from Lord Strathcona in regard to the steps taken to protect the interests of the missionaries in Korea. It says:—Admiralty has received telegram from Commander-in-Chief of China station, reporting that H.M.S. Phoenix arrived at Gensan with Canadian missionaries from Long-Chin, who did not require further passage."

WIDESPREAD IN EFFECT.

The last bombardment of Port Arthur is declared to have made every part of the fortified area unsafe. The Russians are taking new and special measures to guard the peninsula.

TO JOIN BALTIC FLEET.

It is stated that five vessels of the volunteer fleet, now at Sebastopol, have received preliminary orders to proceed to the Baltic two months hence. It is understood that they will serve as colliers to the Baltic squadron, which will sail for the Far East in June, and that they will carry 30,000 tons of coal in addition to their own supplies.

It is semi-officially stated that the Admiralty has abandoned the idea of the squadron going to the East by the north-east passage, it being held to be unnecessary, inexpedient and virtually impracticable.

THE LAND FORCES.

The reports received at London of the Russian movements along the Yalu River are confusing. One from Yin-Kow seems to imply that the main body there has crossed to the southward, leaving small detachments along the line of the river. A despatch to the Chronicle from Ping-Yang, dated Tuesday, states that all the Russians have left Korea, and that 20,000 of them are concentrated north of the Yalu at Kiuloncheng.

A correspondent of the Times at

were thus tortured in the Okahandja neighborhood. The natives after mutilating the bodies nailed fragments to the walls of the victims' houses. Frau Schumann was beheaded and her head was placed on the roof of her home with a pince-nez fixed to her nose.

HORSES KILLED BY HAIL.

Terrific Storm Sweeps Missouri Town.

A despatch from Higginsville, Mo., says fifty buildings were partially wrecked, one man was mortally wounded, and several others were hurt, the town is in darkness, and the streets are strewn with debris as the result of a tornado and hail-storm which swept the town on Monday night.

The hail on the streets was a foot deep within five minutes after the storm began, and some of the stones were as large as hens' eggs. Trees were blown down and horses killed on the streets. Wind and hail were followed with a terrific downpour of rain.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Masked Men Partially Wreck a New Building.

A despatch from Kansas City, Mo., says:—Sixteen masked men, heavily armed, overpowered the watchman at the plant of the Proctor & Gamble Soap Company, now in course of construction in West Armourdale, and wrecked the steel frame work in the first story of the oil refinery building on Thursday night. The loss to the steel construction company doing the work is \$5,000. It is supposed that the damage was done by structural iron workers, who have declared a strike against the contracting company. Work on the plant will be delayed two months as a result of the vandalism.

SUBMARINE BOAT LOST.

Was Run Down by the Liner Berwick Castle.

A despatch from Portsmouth says:—The submarine boat A1 was run down by the steamer Berwick Castle off Nab Light on Friday afternoon, and sank, with all hands, including Lieut. Mansergh, Sub. Lieut. Churchill, and nine petty officers and seamen. She was regarded as the best of the British submarine boats. She was of 180 tons, and was built by Vickers' Sons and Maxim in 1902. She was of a new design, superseding the Holland type.

HUDSON'S BAY EXPEDITION.

Prefontaine Says it Will Visit Mouth of the Mackenzie.

A despatch from Montreal says: Hon. R. Prefontaine, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, announced on Friday that the Canadian expedition that would go to Hudson's Bay in the steamer Gauss would also go to the mouth of the Mackenzie River and the Arctic Ocean, with the object of claiming portions of the land as Canadian territory. The expedition would go to the Arctic by way of Behring Straits.

LIGHTNING'S FREAKS.

Many People Killed and a Village Wrecked.

A despatch from Paris says:—Lightning struck a powder magazine at Diego Suarez, Madagascar, on the 19th of last month, causing an explosion which killed twenty persons in and around the magazine. It contained 5,000 shells and a million francs' worth of stores and ammunition. Seven more people were killed in a village about two miles away, where the houses were riddled by falling stones from the magazine.

and quotations are unchanged at \$5.25 to \$5.75 for red clover, and \$6 to \$6.35 for extra choice, \$3 to \$4.25 for ordinary alsike, and \$5 to \$5.25 for choice lots, \$1.15 to \$1.50 for machine-thrashed timothy, and \$1.75 to \$2 for flail-thrashed.

Baled Hay—Despite heavy receipts of loose hay, the market here holds steady at \$9.50 per ton for car lots on the track here.

Baled Straw—Car lots on track here are quoted unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per ton.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, March 22.—Grain.—Prices seem firm, No. 2 still realizing 40c in store and No. 3 39c to 39½c; No. 2 oats, Ontario points, millers prices, 35c for export, 33½c to 34c low freights west; No. 2 peas, asking 65c; No. 2 barley, 46c; No. 3 extra barley, 45c; No. 3, 44c.

Flour—Manitoba patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.10; winter wheat patents, \$5 to \$5.25; straight rollers, \$4.75 to \$5; straight rollers, in bags, \$2.25 to \$2.35.

Feed—Manitoba bran in bags, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$21 per ton; Ontario bran, in bulk, \$19 to \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21.50; mouille, \$26 to \$28 per ton, as to quality.

Rolled Oats—Dealers are asking \$2.25 to \$2.30 for bags and \$4.70 to \$4.90 for bbls on track. These figures are for 90-lb. bags, some 80-lb. bags being also on the market.

Cornmeal—Prices are steady at \$1.45 to \$1.55 a bag.

Hay—We quote:—No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$8.50 to \$9.50; clover mixed, \$7.50 to \$8.50; clover, \$7 to \$7.50 per ton in car lots.

Beans—Choice primes, \$1.45 per bush; \$1.40 in car lots.

Provisions—Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$18.50 to \$19; light short cut, \$19.25; American short cut clear, \$17 to \$17.50; American fat backs, \$21.50; compound lard, 8c; Canadian lard, 8½c to 9c; kettle rendered, 8½c to 9½c, according to quality, hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 14c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, \$7.50 to \$7.75; country dressed hogs, \$7; live hogs, \$5.38 to \$5.50.

Eggs—New laid, 23c to 24c.

Butter—Winter creamery, 19½c to 20c; new made, 20½c to 21c; full grass, fall makes, 18½c to 21½c, according to quality; western dairy, 15c to 15½c; rolls, 16c to 17c; creamery, 18c to 18½c.

Cheese—Ontario, 10c to 10½c; townships, 9½c to 10c.

Potatoes—Per 90-lb. bags, 75c to 80c; 65c in car lots.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKTES.

Buffalo, March 22.—Flour steady. Wheat, spring steady; No. 1 northern Duluth, car-loads, \$1.12; winter, nothing done; Corn quiet and easy; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 corn, 53c. Oats weak; No. 2 white, 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 45½c. Barley, spot No. 1, 60c to 65c. Rye dull; No. 1, 85c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, March 22.—Owing to the big receipts of calves of inferior quality their prices became weak, and a decline of 1c per lb. was recorded.

Trade in sheep was quiet, but Spring lambs were in good demand. Prices were steady and all the sheep received were sold.

The quotations of exporters' was \$4.40 to \$4.90 per cwt.

Values in butchers' were maintained. We quote:—Good loads, \$4.25 to \$4.45; fair to good, \$3.65 to \$4.20; common to fair, \$3.15 to \$3.60; rough cows, \$2.50 to \$3.20 per cwt.

The demand for bulls was fair. We quote as follows:—\$3.50 to \$4 for export bulls; \$3.25 to \$3.50 for feeders, and \$2.50 up for lights.

Trade in feeders was light on small offerings. We quote:—Feeders, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., \$4 to \$4.25; feeders, 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.50 to \$4; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., \$3 to \$3.50; stock calves, 400 to 600 lbs., \$2.75 to \$3.50 per cwt. The sheep was steady. Prices

follow:—Export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.25; export bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; mixed butchers', sheep, \$3.50 to \$4; grain-fed lambs, \$5.25 to \$6.85; barnyard lambs, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.

Calves sold at 4½ to 5½c per lb., and \$2 to \$12 each.

No change in hogs was reported. We quote:—Selects, 160 to 200 lbs., of prime bacon quality, off cars, Toronto, \$5.12½; fats and lights, \$4.87½; sows, \$3 to \$3.50; stags, \$2.50 to \$3 per cwt.

KAISER VISITS GIBRALTAR.

Was Welcomed by the Hero of Ladysmith.

A Gibraltar despatch says:—The North German Lloyd steamer Koenig Albert, with Emperor William of Germany on board, and under convoy of the armored cruiser Prinz Friedrich Karl, arrived here on Friday. The British squadron stationed here saluted the German ship and General Sir George Stewart White, the Governor of Gibraltar, boarded the Koenig Albert and welcomed his Majesty. Emperor William subsequently landed and lunched with Sir George White. The streets traversed by his Majesty were lined with troops and bluejackets. The Emperor was accorded a most hearty reception. The Emperor visited the new Admiralty dockyard yesterday afternoon. He was looking pale but cheerful, and smilingly greeted the 12,000 dock workers who turned out to welcome him. He inspected a cruiser and two transports. In the afternoon the Emperor, accompanied by the Governor, visited the Moorish castle and the galleries in the rock. He commented upon the seamanlike appearance of the bluejackets and the fine physique of the troops.

HUSBAND AND WIFE BURNED

Terrible Double Tragedy on Berkeley St., Toronto.

A Toronto despatch says:—Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, wife of Patrol-Sergt. Samuel Mitchell, of No. 2 Police Station, her mind unhinged by religion and the recent death of her daughter, the only child, committed suicide by setting her clothes on fire after pouring oil upon them from a paraffin lamp at her home, 278 Berkeley Street on Thursday.

At 10.30 a. m. the husband, who was sleeping, having been on night duty, was awakened by his wife's terrifying screams. He ran down stairs in his night shirt, and tried to extinguish the flames by throwing a carpet against his wife. His night shirt became ignited, and he was very badly burned. Neighbors who answered his shouts found both man and wife unconscious. Ambulances were at once called, and they were removed to the General Hospital, where Mrs. Mitchell died shortly before 2 p. m. Mr. Mitchell died a few minutes before midnight.

MUST WEAR HAIR PLAITED

Regulations for Female Employees in All Factories.

A Toronto despatch says: The Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John Dryden, introduced a bill in the Legislature to amend the Factories Act. The provisions of the measure are somewhat radical. The first clause enacts that "Young girls and women in factories shall, during working hours, wear their hair rolled, or plaited, and fastened securely to their head, so as to avoid contact with working machines or shafting, or material being handled. It shall be the duty of managers, superintendents, foremen, and others in charge to see that employees comply with this section."

Another clause stipulates that the hours of working in any day shall not be earlier than seven o'clock in

THE DOMINION ESTIMATES

\$62,935,338 REQUIRED FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

Increases Over Last Year Include Militia and Mounted Police.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Finance Minister, on Wednesday, laid on the table the sums required for the next fiscal year. They reach an aggregate of \$62,935,338, which is \$5,456,563 less than was asked in the main estimates for the current fiscal year. Of the total amount to be voted \$19,669,551 is authorized by statute. The total for ordinary purposes is \$55,017,238, and on capital account \$7,918,100. While the aggregate is large, it includes many items that were voted last session, but not taken advantage of. There will of course be a supplementary estimate, which will increase the aggregate for 1904-05.

THE CHANGES.

The principal increases are: Civil government, \$53,749; immigration, \$77,085; militia, \$86,951; mail subsidies, \$135,000; lighthouse and coast service, \$44,580; mounted police, \$115,000; post-office, \$302,625.

There are several noteworthy reductions, viz.: Public debt, \$959,374; legislation, \$41,388; public works, \$1,024,628; ocean and river service, \$127,960; fisheries, \$93,629; government of the North-West Territories, \$77,000; government of the Yukon, \$86,450; miscellaneous, \$363,634.

Coming to the details of the estimates, it will be noticed that the vote for experimental farms has been increased from \$90,000 to \$100,000, and that for exhibitions from \$150,000 to \$200,000. A sum of \$50,000 is set apart for the Dominion Exhibition in Winnipeg. There is an increase of \$50,000 in contingencies in Canadian, British and foreign agencies, bringing the total up to \$533,000.

The post-office estimates include an increase of \$104,035 for salaries and allowances, and an increase of \$178,850 in connection with the mail service. Of the increases in salaries, \$14,332 goes to Toronto, \$2,901 to Ottawa, \$1,088 to Kingston, \$3,977 to Hamilton, \$2,254 to London, and \$850 to Windsor. Increases aggregating \$14,508 are made in Winnipeg, doubtless owing to the higher cost of living.

The biggest item in Ontario harbors and rivers is \$100,000 for a breakwater at Depot Harbor. Collingwood harbor improvements come next, with \$50,000. The total vote for public buildings in Ontario is \$894,000, \$189,000 being revotes.

ONTARIO CANALS.

The following sums are asked for in connection with Ontario canals: Cornwall Canal enlargement \$26,500, decrease of \$109,500.

Galops Canal enlargement \$204,300, decrease \$48,700.

Forming channel and dam of north channel \$150,000, increase \$50,000.

Galops Rapids \$40,000, decrease of \$35,000.

Reducing shoals west of Cornwall Canal \$25,000, decrease of \$9,500.

Welland Canal electric lighting and power plant, \$100,000; to remove obstructions and make other improvements, \$225,000; deepening portions of summit level between Port Colborne and Thorold, \$100,000; improvements at Port Colborne entrance, \$300,000.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal, construction, \$170,000.

Trent Canal, construction, \$100,000, a decrease of \$350,000.

Welland Canal, stone protection to banks of new canal, \$20,000; change valves and hanging gear of new Welland Canal lock gates, \$30,000; build retaining wall lock cut, \$70,000.

Various minor works on Trent Canal, \$20,500.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

There is a case of smallpox in Calgary which came from Detroit.

Dr. A. H. Anderson, of Rainy River, N.W.T., has gone to Japan, where he has been appointed a surgeon in the Japanese army.

A Kingston despatch says that Jas. Morris, brother of ex-Mayor Morris, of Ottawa, has turned up in the Klondike after being lost for twelve years. He made \$15,000.

The eastern exhibits for the Dominion Exhibition at Winnipeg may be consolidated at North Bay and transported to the former place in a train decorated with appropriate banners.

There is a house famine in Hamilton, and the International Harvester Company, which expects to increase the number of its employees this summer from 1,700 to 2,700, is feeling anxious.

Twenty-five horses were destroyed in a fire at Point St. Charles, Que., on Saturday.

A party of 130 immigrants who arrived on the Sardinian are quarantined just outside of Winnipeg, owing to the discovery of a case of smallpox on the train.

For cattle stealing John Lawrence was sentenced at Maple Creek, Man., to four years in the penitentiary.

While operating a saw Thos. Downey, farmer at Wellwood, Man., lost his arm by the saw flying from the frame.

John Meehan, C. P. R. fireman, was shot and killed by Pietro Donato, an Italian storekeeper at Port Arthur, during a disturbance in the store, on Friday.

FOREIGN.

Dr. William H. Park, of the research laboratory of the Department of Health, New York, has found 135,000 bacteria on a dollar bill.

Pneumonia has caused the death of Charles Edward Herrell, of Berryville, Va., an eccentric character. He was seventy-five years old and for the last thirty years he had not slept in a house or in a bed.

The operation of grafting a finger upon a man's face in order to build up a nose has been performed at the University Hospital, Philadelphia. His name is Leonard and he was born without a nose.

Owing to a scandal being circulated, Dr. W. W. Jones, a physician, and Roy Ashe, a planter, both prominent residents of Meridian, Miss., fought a duel, with the result that both are dead. Frank Burnett, who tried to stop the fight, is mortally wounded.

Dr. Frank H. Clarke, of New York, claims to have discovered a cure for lockjaw. A boy named John McDonough was cured by injecting anti-toxin into the spinal cavity and drawing the fluid out again. The former custom was to inject the anti-toxin into the brain.

The Pope expressed regret at the continued persecution of religious orders in France.

At Liege, Belgium, an infernal machine was exploded near the residence of a police commissioner and a number of persons were injured.

The Iowa House of Representatives on Saturday, almost unanimously voted down a resolution expressing sympathy with Russia.

Serious riots have occurred at a university at Agram, capital of Croatia-Slavonia, between students for and against Russia. Several persons on both sides were wounded.

GUNS OF THE LATEST TYPE

Canada to Have Batteries of Unrivalled Range.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The new field guns which the Canadian

ON THE FARM.

SEEDING SPRING RYE.

Spring rye is not raised very extensively for grain in the middle west but in some sections, particularly the northern states, it is grown quite largely for pasture and hay and to some extent for threshing. The seeding of this crop is very similar to that of any other spring small grain crop. The land is usually prepared in the fall, but when this is not done it is plowed in the spring to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, harrowed very thoroughly until all the clods are broken up and the seed bed fine and compact. It is often necessary to use a roller and sometimes a disk to get it in the best of condition. Usually however, two or three harrowings will be sufficient, and in some cases one is all that is absolutely necessary.

After the land has been thoroughly prepared, seed with a drill, using about 1½ bushels of good, clean seed to the acre. Rye is a hardy crop, and it can be sown quite early, without much danger of serious injury from frosts. Of course, it is well to let the ground become pretty dry and warm before putting in the seed. It will then get a good start and make rapid growth.

For pasture, spring rye is especially valuable for hogs and cattle. After it is 3 or 4 inches high stock may be turned in and if the plant is not allowed to joint, it will furnish a large supply of green forage for two or three months, or until permanent pastures are in good condition. Sheep do well on it, but as they crop it quite close, continuous growth is frequently impossible. A rye patch is also a fine place for turning out horses.

As a soiling crop spring rye is very valuable. Begin cutting any time after it is large enough, but preferably just before jointing. If the season is wet, the first crop can be taken off and a second pasture crop secured. In a great many cases rye is used simply for hog pasture. In spite of the fact that the animals run on the field during its entire growing period, a great many plants may form seed. Hogs soon learn to pull down the rye and secure these heads. In this way they can be carried over the greater part of the season, without any other grain. If after that, they are turned on a good clover pasture, or upon clover and rape seeded in oats, the cost of maintaining hogs during the summer is very small.

SAVE ALL FARM MANURE.

Farmers waste a great deal of manure every year. A large amount of rubbish is burned, which, if scattered on the land, would be worth many dollars. It is not wise to burn anything just to get rid of it. Many men burn a straw stack just to get it out of the way. If the straw had been allowed to rot and had then been hauled to the land, it would be worth several dollars. It is not good practice to rake up corn every time, writes a correspondent. True, they will bother a little in tending the crop, but only a little.

There is also a great waste in the manure pile on most farms. It matters not how careful we are, there is sure to be a little waste, but if we will, we can reduce this to a small percentage. I believe there is less waste in hauling out manure as fast as it is made, than in any other way. It should be plowed under as soon as possible. When it is plowed under the land has it, and will keep it. Let the solid manure absorb as much of the liquid as possible, and for this purpose provide plenty of

contract with working machines or shafting, or material being handled. It shall be the duty of managers, superintendents, foremen, and others in charge to see that employees comply with this section."

Another clause stipulates that the hours of working in any day shall not be earlier than seven o'clock in the morning, and not later than seven o'clock in the evening.

The existing Act is made much plainer with regard to the sanitary condition of all factories for which the employer shall be held responsible. No overcrowding while at work is to be allowed in any factory, according to the bill, and a standard of 300 cubic feet of room space is to be allowed each employee.

WELSH REGIMENT MUTINY.

Was en Route From Pretoria For Embarkation.

A despatch to the London Express from Johannesburg says that a battalion of the Welsh Regiment, numbering 600 men, was in open mutiny on Saturday at Howick, Natal. The battalion were enroute from Pretoria to Durban for embarkation. The officers had vainly tried to maintain discipline, but the men got entirely out of hand. They carried their arms into Howick, raided drinking bars and stores, and drove the townsfolk before them. There were wild scenes of conflict, and soon there were forty-one casualties. The mutineers spread over a circuit of a couple of miles, taking possession of houses, pillaging and terrorizing. A telegram was sent to Pietermaritzburg for help, and the commander there despatched a battalion of troops, with two Maxim guns, to restore order.

The War Office says that it has no information on the subject.

AT 24 KNOT GAIT.

Speed at Which Prospective Cunardiers Will Fly.

A London despatch says:—Speed of from 24 to 25 knots an hour must be guaranteed for the new turbine liners that are to be built for the Cunard Company. This means that the British line will make a fresh bid for the Atlantic record, which is now held by German steamships. The new Cunarders are to be larger than the present flyers of the company and must be capable of at least 24 knots, a speed that is half a knot better than that of the Deutschland, the Kaiser Wilhelm II. and the Kron Prinz Wilhelm.

CZAR AND PIANITS.

Why Paderewski Was Ordered Out of Russia.

A Vienna despatch says: A newspaper states that Paderewski, the famous pianist, lately performed at the Russian court. The Czar was delighted, and told the performer that he was especially pleased to find such talent in a Russian. "I beg your Majesty's pardon," replied Paderewski, "I am a Pole." Later, on the same day, Paderewski, who had arranged a number of concerts in St. Petersburg, received a police order directing him to leave the capital in 24 hours and never to return.

TWENTY-TWO DROWNED.

English Barque Sunk off Dublin Bay by German Vessel.

A Dublin despatch says: The German barque Mona collided with the English barque Lady Cairns off Dublin Bay on Friday morning. The Lady Cairns sank in a few minutes. Her crew of 22 men were drowned. The Mona, which was much damaged, was assisted into Dublin Harbor.

000, a decrease of \$350,000.

Welland Canal, stone protection to banks of new canal, \$20,000; change valves and hanging gear of new Welland Canal lock gates, \$30,000; build retaining wall lock cut, \$70,000.

Various minor works on Trent Canal, \$20,500.

Port Arthur and Fort William are to get \$160,000 for harbor and river improvements. The total for this purpose in Ontario is \$647,550, of which \$226,950 is revoted. For the present year \$809,650 was voted.

THE MILITIA.

Sir Frederick Borden asks for \$544,049 pay and allowances to the militia, being an increase of \$52,019. This increase is made up of \$10,019 additional for headquarters and district staff and \$52,000 for pay and allowances for the permanent corps. The sum covering pay of officers and men attending schools of instruction is reduced by \$10,000, and there is but \$500,000 for 12 days' training of the whole force, as compared with \$520,000 for the present fiscal year. The proposed capital expenditure on the Intercolonial is \$1,651,500, as against \$3,717,284 for 1903-04; of this sum, \$636,485 consists of revotes. The sum of \$18,000 is wanted for a new car for the Governor-General.

POSTAL INSURANCE.

Registered Letters May be Protected up to \$25.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Under power conferred by statute the Post-office Department has decided to institute a system of insurance of inland registered letters. The maximum amount to be insured will not exceed \$25. The insurance fee for \$10 will be three cents, for \$15 four cents, for \$20 five cents, and for \$25 six cents. In addition of course, the full postage and registered charges must be paid. Coins, articles of gold and silver, precious stones, jewelry and other articles of value must be either put in strong boxes in accordance with directions furnished by postmasters, or in envelopes, with directions furnished by postmasters. Envelopes with black or colored borders may not be used for registered or insured letters.

RUSSIAN TOWN WIPED OUT.

Fire Destroys Klevan With 600 Houses.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Tageblatt reports that fire has destroyed the Town of Klevan, in Volhynia, Russia. Six hundred houses, several churches, and synagogues, the schools, town hall, bank and prison of the town are all a heap of wreckage. Five thousand persons are left homeless.

DONATED \$500,000.

Sir Donald Currie's Gift to London University.

A despatch from London says: Sir Donald Currie, the well known shipowner, has donated £100,000 to London University.

STATION AGENT SUICIDES.

Found Suffering Extreme Agony in His Office.

A Lindsay despatch says:—C. H. Barton, the Grand Trunk station agent at Haliburton, ended his life at that village by drinking blue vitriol a few days ago. Owing to the continuous blockade and the dreadful state of the roads, particulars are only now available. It appears that Barton, who commenced his duties only a short time ago, was seized with a feeling of loneliness, being away from his family and among strangers. The unfortunate man was found in the state of extreme agony, having drunk a quantity of battery mixture. He lingered in great pain until death ended his sufferings.

GUNS OF THE LATEST TYPE

Canada to Have Batteries of Unrivalled Range.

An Ottawa despatch says:—The new field guns which the Canadian Government has ordered in England will be of the type lately adopted by the War Office, and which War Secretary Forster claims to be without a rival in Europe. They are 184-pounders, with an exceptional range.

RUSSIAN PROPHECY.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the New York Journal to-day, comparing the opposing forces of Russia and Japan in the far east, says Russia has a superiority in land armaments of seventy-six cannon, but is inferior in warships. Without counting the squadron of Admiral Wierenius, the superiority of the Japanese is represented by seventeen ships and eighty-one guns. Continuing, the paper says, "This is largely compensated for by the artillery in the Russian forts, the valor of the Russian sailors, and the necessity for the Japanese to set apart a number of warships to escort transports, to guard communication, and guarantee a food supply for the troops in Korea. There is no doubt as to the issue of the naval war being the destruction of the Japanese fleet; it is only a question of time. The Baltic squadron will make its appearance in eastern waters in a few months under the most brilliant of Russian admirals. The Japanese will not run the risk of a combat on the high seas when the Russian fleet is reinforced by such battleships as Nicholas I., Alexander I., and Alexander III., Sissoi, Veliki and Orel. In any case the issue of a fight on equal terms would be fatal to our adversary who has not sufficiently understood the valor of the nation it has defied."

RUSSIA WANTS SHIPS.

The Berlin Vossische Zeitung says it learns that Russia has approached German and other ship-building firms with the view to building 12 destroyers.

THE SHEEP BARN.

If sheep are to be kept thick in barn it is best to have them in open sheds with sliding doors, so no snow can blow in. In a close barn under a lot of hay or other feed, the ventilation is generally very deficient, and often causes trouble in various ways. The divisions are best boarded, and all racks or feed troughs should be movable; they can then be moved and the manure will be even over the floor. If the racks are fixtures the manure will be uneven and heavy. Sheep will be liable to get down. If the flock consists of breeding ewes, care should be taken that there are no places where lambs can creep away from the ewes. A young lamb will soon get chilled if it gets away from its mother, and the ewe will probably not own it when put back. Every ewe should be put in a separate pen with her own lamb until it is three days old; by that time they will get well settled, and may be put in medium-sized lots.

PROFIT FROM RACING.

The 5 per cent. of the gross receipts at the eight licensed racecourses accepted by New York State has yielded upwards of £40,000. The proceeds will be distributed as prizes at various agricultural shows.

APPROPRIATE.

"It doesn't seem right to call a man-of-war 'she.'"
"Unless you're speaking of the Russian men-of-war. They certainly seem to be the weaker vessels."

waste in hauling out manure as fast as it is made, than in any other way. It should be plowed under as soon as possible. When it is plowed under the land has it, and will keep it. Let the solid manure absorb as much of the liquid as possible, and for this purpose provide plenty of bedding. Then follow the above rule and you have the best of it. Some people object to plowing it under. In some parts of the country it may be better not to plow under.

If our farmers were not so wasteful and saved the by-products of the farm, like the people of the European countries, much more profit could be realized. I sometimes think that many people sell all the feed they raise, so that they will not have to be troubled with the manure pile. We should be careful in selling feed off the farm, for every time we sell a straw stack, we take just that much fertility from the soil. The up-to-date farmer puts it all back on his land—all the manure and by-products and then he feeds all that is raised, except in extreme cases. Our main object should be to increase the value of our land. Nothing is gained by cheating the soil.

CARE OF HOGS.

It is desirable to have both male and female in a thrifty, vigorous condition at the time of mating, says Prof. J. H. Skinner. Over fat or very thin animals will not be productive of the best results. My practice is to have the females in fair flesh and gaining at breeding. The males run in lots 40 by 60 feet long ordinarily, but where they are inclined to become fat and lazy, I place them in large lots with young, restless pigs and thus induce them to take more exercise.

The feed of the male consists of shorts, oats, clover hay and milk, if I have it, with roots and green feed in summer and winter. The sows receive a small amount of corn in connection with the above mentioned feeds in winter. The sows may run together for a time after breeding, if given proper shelter. It is necessary, however, to see that they do not overcrowd or cuff about timid or less rugged ones. After a time it is desirable to separate them, putting two together until near farrowing time, when each should have a separate bed.

I feed liberally up to within a few days of farrowing time, then cut the feed down, bringing them back to feed gradually so that by the time the pigs are ten days or two weeks old, the sow is giving a full flow of milk. While the pigs are on milk is a very important period in their lives and much may be gained by giving careful attention to the feeding of the dam. Young pigs are tender, helpless things, consequently need warm, dry quarters and a comfortable bed which is not exposed to wind. The more sunlight they get the better.

TILLAGE FOR ORCHARDS.

As a matter of practice the soil becomes hard, lumpy and cloddy, and tillage breaks it up and makes it fine. Surface tillage in early spring allows the rain to percolate through the soil and warms it up. Tillage keeps the surface soil dry, and the drier we can keep the 2 inches of soil on top, the better it will be for crops. Dry soil acts as a layer through which bottom water from the subsoil cannot come. Tillage may be overdone, but there is not much danger of it. By harrowing every day in dry weather, you let in the air, which burns up the organic matter. In practice, plow under some crop or manure to keep up the organic matter in the soil.

"Then you have no sympathy for the deserving poor?" said the charity worker. "Me?" retorted the self-made man; "why, sir, I have nothing but sympathy."

A GOOD-NATURED REBUKE

To the Prevalent Lack of Decorum Among Worshippers in Our Churches.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four by Wm. Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Los Angeles, Cal., says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: I. Timothy iii., 15, "That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God."

If refined social manners are essential in the home, they are equally important in the house of God. So essential are they to a consecrated Christian life that Paul wrote a long epistle to his young lieutenant, Timothy, concerning them. In this letter, wherein are found the words of the text, the great apostle tells how bishops and their wives should act, and also how deacons and deacons' wives. But to-day, instead of my showing how our ministers and church officers should behave in the house of God, I would preach a sermon on church manners directly to the pew. I would try to inculcate the reverential spirit with which our congregations should assemble for worship. I would try to teach this reverence because more and more in this irreverent age there is a tendency to look upon church buildings as places fitted for secular enjoyments rather than as sanctuaries consecrated to the presence of Jesus Christ. "The Lord loved the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob." No man ought to place foot in God's sanctuary unless he can do it with the solemn feeling of Habakkuk, who declared, "The Lord is in his holy temple: let all the earth keep silence before him."

First the church building is the trysting place where God promises to meet his children at certain times. That means it is a place of rendezvous, where you have an appointment to commune with Christ at least twice every Sunday and perhaps once or twice during the week. One inference from that fact is that when a congregation assembles on the Sabbath day the worshippers should always be on time and be ready to lift their voices in praise at the first word of the first line of the doxology, as well as with bending head listen to the last word of the last line of the benediction.

CHURCH NO PLACE FOR LEVITY

The Episcopal rector begins his service in this wise: "Lord, I have loved the habitation of thy house and the place where thine honor dwelleth." When we enter the house of God, do we one and all feel that we are coming into the presence of the Lord? If we do, would we come laughing and talking and nodding to each other, like a lot of schoolgirls entering their class rooms? If we do, would there be so much whispering among the members, both in the pews and in the back of the church? If we do, would there be so much turning around to watch others who happen to come in late, and a disposition to laugh when anything goes wrong? People who have visited European courts write that there the King is first and last in the thoughts of all the waiting courtiers. As soon as the king enters the room, all the waiting nobles arise and bow. When the king speaks, the waiting nobles listen. When a messenger enters, he not only kneels, but when he leaves the throne room he never turns his back upon the seated king. When we enter the sanctuary of God, which is our church,

get spiritual food from young, inexperienced rectors who came there to break for him the "bread of life," surely you can afford to honor the ministers of Jesus Christ as God's representatives.

RESPECT GOD'S PRESENCE.

But behaving yourself aright in church implies not only due respect to God's presence, in whose sanctuary you assemble, and to his representatives there, but also due respect to the strangers who come in to worship with you at your church altars. It not only means that we should bow before God's altars and in reverential tones say, "Our Father," but it also means that we should give a warm, loving Christian welcome to God's children who would sit by our side. I mean that no church is a consecrated Christian church unless all the men and women alike, whether clothed in silk or in homespun, whether rich or poor, whether master or servant, shall be cordially greeted with an open church door and an open church pew.

Christian etiquette should run exactly along parallel lines with social etiquette. Suppose I am invited to your home to visit for a week. Supposing at this country house party you should have ten or fifteen guests including some of your own children. Supposing at this house party I should be rude to one of your guests or make fun of your old mother because she murdered the king's English or because she once did her own washing. What would you do? Would you consider me one of your friends? Would you say "Well, if you don't like my mother or my children I will turn them out of doors in order that you may feel a little happier?" Oh, no; you would rather say: "What is good enough for my mother and my children is good enough for you when you are in my house. When you are rude to my kith and kin and loved ones, then you dishonor me." So the members of a congregation cannot honor God unless at the same time they are ready to welcome and honor all of God's children, no matter to what social caste they may belong.

HONOR THE CHURCH.

But, though Christian etiquette in the house of God should mean much, how many churches are sinfully trying to become the churches of class instead of the churches of a great Christian democracy? Can we not, one and all, be large hearted enough to know that there is only one true gospel aristocracy, and that belongs to the noble serving class which Jesus described when he said, "Whoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant?" As you would never be rude to my child because you love me, so may we in our church etiquette never cast a slur upon God's children. May we never jostle or push any one away from us! We should all belong to the gospel clan. We should feel that we are all brothers and sisters in Christ and that, therefore by the gospel fire-side there shall be plenty of room for all the members of the gospel family.

Lastly, refined and consecrated church behavior is demonstrated as much in the way of a congregation disperses as in the way it assembles. If I make a social call upon you and you are polite and respect me, you do not try to show your impatience even though I do stay a little longer time than I ought. You do not gape and yawn and take out your watch again and again to look what

IS GEN. WOLSELEY A SNOB?

ENGLISH WRITER SCORES THE FIELD MARSHAL.

Caustic Review of Lord Wolseley's Story of a Soldier's Life.

Blackwood's Magazine; To us, for very many years, Lord Wolseley as a soldier had represented all that was great and noble. We knew that he was brave; the record of this is scarred upon his wounded frame. We believed him to be a great general, a man possessed of as great administrative abilities as he was proved possessed of soldierly qualities. Our faith was not even shaken, when he raised his plaintive cry in the Upper House. His country had not treated him well, and this indiscretion was but an ebullition of honest feeling, distorted by the extraordinary circumstances of the channel into which it was poured.

SORROW FOR ADMIRERS.

But even the most steadfast of Lord Wolseley's admirers will allow that this present venture adds nothing of lustre to the name of the Field Marshal. We would not have minded a vein of bitterness in his work. Perchance he may have had cause for bitterness; many greater soldiers and pennmen than he have shown a taint of gall in the records which they have left behind them. But Lord Wolseley's treatment of the contemporaries with whom he worked in his public life is such that the only conclusion it is possible to draw from his book is that he can never have possessed a broad or even charitable mind. No man who can stoop, even if it be in anger, to the spiteful innuendoes and cheap sarcasm which pervade his life's story as far as he gives it, could ever have possessed a balanced judgment which is worthy of the qualification of "great."

TRAIL OF THE SERPENT.

Let us quote from the last page in the work, just one extract, as an example of the "trail of the serpent" which throughout the narrative intrudes itself upon the reader's notice:—

Keep your hands off the regiment, ye iconoclastic civilian officials who meddle and muddle in army matters. Clever politicians you may be, but you are not soldiers and you do not understand them; they are not pawns on a chess board. Leave the management of our fighting men to soldiers of experience in our British army of old renown, and do not parody us by appearing in public decked for the nonce in a soldier's khaki coat!

TOO MANY MILITARY SNOBS.

We could hardly forgive the want of taste implied by the innuendo in the last line if it were contained in the peroration of a platform speech on army reform. But that it should be the final blessing from the pen of a man whom we are willing to honor and desire to respect is pathetic in the extreme. But apart from the too thinly veiled personal attack which this sentence, typical of the Field Marshal's reflections throughout his book, implies, we can read in it the taint of that exclusiveness and snobbery which is typical of the narrow-minded British officer, of which evidences abound all through the text of Lord Wolseley's Memoirs—that "narrowness" which in the past has clogged the mental advancement of our army, and which, in spite of the revelations of recent years, would seem to be still in the ascendant.

BIAS IS HIS MASTER.

We cannot really blame the Field Marshal that he still entertains this

BEGINNING OF GAS.

Sir Walter Scott a Better Novelist Than Scientist.

Jan. 28 marked an interesting anniversary in the history of street lighting, for it was on that date in 1807 that Pall Mall was lighted with gas—the first street of any city so illuminated. The idea of using gas for purposes of illumination first occurred to Mr. William Murdoch, a native of Ayrshire, who worked in the mines of Redruth, Cornwall.

He made his first experiments in 1792, at Redruth. Removing in 1798 to the machine making works of Messrs. Watt and Boulton at Birmingham, he there followed up his experiments, and succeeded in lighting up the building with gas for the celebration of the Peace of Amiens.

The merit of bringing gas light into use in London belongs to a German named Winsor, who somewhat retarded the success of his schemes by the extravagance of his pamphlets. Sir Walter Scott wrote from London that there was a madman proposing to light London with—what do you think?—why, with smoke.

Even the liberal mind of Sir Humphrey Davy failed to take in the idea that gas was applicable to purposes of street or house lighting. Yet, Winsor having succeeded after all in obtaining some supporters, "the long line between St. James Palace and Cockspur-street did blaze out in a burst of gas lamps on the night in question to the no small admiration of the public."

In London, about 1810, before any company had been established, Mr. Ackermann's shop in the Strand was regularly lighted with gas. It is said that a lady calling there one evening was so delighted with the beautiful white jets she saw on the counter that she offered any money for permission to carry them home to light her drawing-room!

Gas lighting had a ridiculous objection to contend with, worthy to be ranked with that which insisted for years, without experiment, that the wheels of steam locomotives would go on whirling without creating any forward movement. It was generally assumed that the pipes conveying gas would be hot and apt to produce conflagrations. People used to touch them cautiously with their hands, under the belief that a careless touch would burn them.

THE FLEETS COMPARED

JAPANESE AND RUSSIAN FIGHTING SHIPS.

The Former Have the Advantage of Rapidity of Fire.

Blackwood's Magazine for February has an interesting article by "Active List," on "Russia and Japan: The Naval Outlook," in which the writer says:

From all that is known as to the rapidity of fire of the rival ships, there is very little doubt that this is decidedly in favor of the Japanese. Their guns and mountings are British, and we know well that, when properly worked, a high rate of fire can be obtained from them, and the Japanese have always been to the front in using and pushing on the manufacture of quick-fires. On the other hand, the Russians have never cared much for rapidity of fire. At the present time they have a number of fairly good ships (mainly in the Black Sea), that still retain their slow-firing guns, when similar ships in other navies have in all cases been rearmend with quick-fires. Until recently the Russian heavy guns were very slow and deliberate in their firing, and though the Cesarovitch and Retvizan may have greatly improved on their predecessors, the Sevastopol class are certainly anything but rapid in their firing. As a result a consideration of the rela-

ers. As soon as the king enters the room, all the waiting nobles arise and bow. When the king speaks, the waiting nobles listen. When a messenger enters, he not only kneels, but when he leaves the throne room he never turns his back upon the seated king. When we enter the sanctuary of God, which is filled with the presence of God, do we bow as before a king? Do we try to keep our face always toward the divine face? Do we earnestly try to make the prayers of the psalmist our prayer? "Let the words of my mouth and the meditation of my heart be always acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer." The church of God ought to be something more sacred than a concert hall or a theatre. It ought to be a place where a joke and a cachination and a chit-chat should be just as much out of place as a minstrel show would be at a funeral, by the casket of the dead.

IN THE HOUSE OF GOD.

Behaving on self might in church implies not only due respect to the four walls of the edifice or to the habitation of the divine presence, but also due respect to God's ministers who preach in the sacred pulpit and due respect to God's musicians who sing in the church choir. When the members of a church choir arise to sing the praises of God they become part of that mighty host who in every Christian land on earth and in the heavenly mansions are occupied with the same theme. When the minister rises to preach he comes as a messenger from God to utter the words that the Holy Spirit has commissioned him to speak. The truly consecrated Christian minister is a representative of the Most High and is entitled to the deference that was paid to the representatives of the European kings when they entered the United States senate and were given the foremost seats. They were not welcomed as men. They were honored in their official capacities as personal representatives of the British, the German, the Italian, the Russian and the Austrian thrones. Never forget when you criticize the preacher's message that you may be criticizing the very words that God has given him to deliver to you.

AVOID FLIPPANT CRITICISM.

Honor God's representatives in the Christian pulpit and in the Christian choir let if you would honor Christ in the church. The ministering hands of the church service, scattering the seed which may be sown in our sinful hearts, may not be perfect hands, but for the time being at least, such hands should be considered as representing the hand of God.

"Not critic the church music or the minister's preaching! Why," some one says, "that is almost an impossibility. Some church choirs smash every law of musical harmony. Some ministers are absolutely stupid. They are impracticable men—men of no force, without any two logical, consecutive thoughts." That is true, my brother. Some choirs are noted more for their discords than their musical perfections. Some ministers' mental death it does not take a very long line to fathom. But I can give you this as my own personal experience—I never entered any church with the spirit of God in my heart, to try to consider the leaders of that service. God's voice is tative, without receiving great spiritual good out of that service. In contrast to this statement I never entered a church halling with the spirit of criticism in my heart but I found something to criticize about the minister and the service before I got through with it, and, furthermore, when I did enter a service in the spirit of criticism I always found that I received more harm from that service than good. If William E. Gladstone, with the greatest brain in all England, could sit Sunday after Sunday in the little church of Hawarden and

much in the way of a congregation disperses as in the way it assembles. If I make a social call upon you and you are polite and respect me, you do not try to show your impatience even though I do stay a little longer time than I ought. You do not gape and yawn and take out your watch again and again to look what time it may be. You do not get up and go out into the hall and put on your overcoat and then hold your hat in your hand as though you were ready to run away at the first opportunity. If you acted thus I would certainly take the hint and leave as soon as possible. Neither should you be rude in church etiquette.

As we began with the words, "That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God," let us close with the psalmist's words which he wrote for the temple when David sang, "I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord." He meant it. Let us prove by our actions and our observance of church etiquette that public worship is not a drudgery and a repulsive slavery, but a joy, a happiness and an opportunity for continuous gospel pleasure. Let us worship "the Lord in the beauty of holiness" with refined and consecrated church manners.

QUEEN AND MAID.

How They Appeared Dressed for a Mountain Climb.

The healthy and handsome young Queen of Italy is fond of athletic pursuits. Her majesty excels as a walker and mountain-climber. As the Princess Helena of Montenegro she spent whole days and nights in the hills, and it was only natural, therefore, on her first visit to her native land after her marriage to Victor Emmanuel that she should announce her intention of revisiting on foot the mountains about Cetinje.

The announcement was received in horrified silence by her Italian ladies in waiting, to whom the wild nature of their surroundings seemed barbarous. Then they gathered themselves together, and with one exception all begged to be excused. One pretty woman, particularly dainty and elegant in her ways, ambitious of the favor of her mistress, determined to brave it out, and smilingly said she would make the climb.

The next morning at six o'clock the royal party had assembled, and were awaiting the adventurous lady in waiting. She appeared in a silk gown with a long train—carefully pinned up, to be sure—a coquettish hat of roses, a scarcely perceptible sunshade in one hand and a scent-bottle in the other, and wearing thin kid slippers with high heels.

She was well pleased with herself, and seemed to have come to some sort of understanding of what a mountain parade demanded, for she immediately produced jeweled opera-glasses, and explained that they were to help her enjoy the scenery.

The queen, in the garb of a mountaineer, hobnailed shoes and all, looked for a moment as if she wanted to laugh. Then she said gravely:

"You look pale, my dear. I am sure you are not well, and I really cannot let you undertake so arduous a trip."

The queen's hint was accepted, and the lady in waiting remained at the palace. It was not until some time later, when the young queen and the young maid of honor were close friends, that her majesty confessed that she had been greatly amused by the contrast they presented on that occasion.

"Never forget again," she added, "that you are ornamental!"

One bad thing about liquor is that it encourages some men to sing.

When the world is unable to understand a man it dubs him a crank.

In the past has clogged the mental advancement of our army, and which, in spite of the revelations of recent years, would seem to be still in the ascendant.

BIAS IS HIS MASTER.

We cannot really blame the Field Marshal that he still entertains this animus against those who have not crystallized in the bed-rock of military ignorance and prejudice; bias and prejudice have been his close associates throughout his life's work. But we feel keenly the revelation of the fact, since we had counted him as one of the few whose broadness of intellect had raised him superior to this poison which during the past century has stunted the practical development of our army. The officer ranks of the army should, it is true, be a "class service." But the delineation of the qualifications for this class should not be a question of heredity or association with particular aristocratic families. It should be a qualification for the candidate, no matter his forbears, to take his place in the "aristocracy of brains." But would such an end have been possible with a Commander-in-Chief who allowed sentiments as expressed in the following reflections to rule his selections for preferment?

LORD WOLSELEY HATES TRADE.

These men die that England should be great, and they die for her without a murmur; and yet it is their valor and their self-sacrifice that enables home tradesmen to make fortunes, live at ease, and to marry their sons and daughters into gentle families.

Or again:—

Peace preachers who manufactured rum, shoddy cottons, bad carpets, worse guns, and still worse powder, for sale to the natives in or near our colonies and foreign possessions, this so-called army had a supreme contempt. At the period, however, many of our cavalry regiments were largely supplied with the sons of these rich merchants as officers. Indeed, one regiment of great renown in former days was commonly known as the "Trades Union."

SENTIMENTS OF A SNOB.

Can anything exceed the narrowness of these sentiments? As far as we can understand them, they imply resentment that these sons of tradesmen should be prepared to show the same natural devotion as the men who claimed to be of "gentle families." Now, the commonest virtue is brute courage. We have every evidence that these sneered-at sons of tradesmen possessed it in as highly a developed form as the self-styled "gentle" officers. We have the Field Marshal's evidence that it is a virtue common to all mankind—even low-born privates can lay claim to it. But it is a sin and a presumption to find the son of a merchant daring to place at his nation's call this very common virtue of personal courage, which for years has been about the only asset which the British officer could set against the confidence which the country placed in him. Does the Field Marshal forget that all the favors he has won, all the dignities that have come to him, are the outcome of the gratitude which these sneered-at tradesmen have been anxious to show to him, and which he has never shown a disposition to refuse?

A woman dresses to please others and eats to satisfy herself.

When a young man has anything to say during courtship he can figure on holding his audience.

It takes a grass widow to capture the "hayseed" bachelor.

rearmed with quick-risers. Until recently the Russian heavy guns were very slow and deliberate in their firing, and though the Cesarovitch and Retvizan may have greatly improved on their predecessors, the Sevastopol class are certainly anything but rapid in their firing. As a result, a consideration of the relative rapidity of fire more than wipes out the Russian advantage of one-seventh. And other considerations remain.

JAPANESE BETTER ARMORED.

Guns cannot go on firing after the armor protecting them is pierced, and the Japanese armor is much thicker than the Russian, whilst in quality it is at least equal, if not superior. In fact, the Japanese heavy guns can pierce the thick armor of the Russian ships at a fair fighting range of say 3,000 to 4,000 yards, where the Japanese armor is impenetrable by the Russian guns. The important six-inch guns, however, on both sides, are equally well protected. As regards speed, the Japanese have an advantage of a knot over the three slowest Russian ships, and it is the speed of the slowest ship that sets the pace to the fleet. In coal supply the fleets are about equal. It is probable that the Japanese ships have room for more coal than the official figures indicate. If this is so, their endurance could be increased at the expense of a trifle, in the way of say one-fifth knot in speed. Finally, the Japanese ships are more alike than are the Russians, and are thus easier to manoeuvre together. Moreover, six ships are easier to work than eight, and the end of the line is less likely to get into the wrong place—namely, out of range. Summing up, the Japanese may be said to have a small but distinct advantage in battleship force, and the higher speed (of the slowest ships) gives them the power of bringing on or refusing an action at will.

RUSSIA HAS THREE NAVIES.

At present, all the best Russian ships are in the Far East, and every effort is being made to reinforce the ships there by sending out everything that can possibly be spared from Europe. But, do what she will, Russia must inevitably have three distinct navies, which can only assist each other with great difficulty. Her Baltic and Black Sea bases are separated by 4500 miles of sea, the route being flanked by naval bases of all the powers of Europe, whilst Port Arthur is 15,000 miles from the Baltic and 13,000 from the Black Sea via the Suez Canal, and some 16,000 miles from each, via the Horn. Unlike the British empire, there are no stopping places in the way of fortified and friendly coaling-bases, and belligerent ships taking either of these long voyages must rely on neutrals for their coal. How long the lax rules now prevalent as to the supply of coals by neutrals to belligerents will last we cannot tell, but the next great war will almost certainly see some changes introduced in this direction.

If a neutral undertook the transport of troops for a belligerent, such an act would be styled a breach of neutrality; but the forwarding of a battleship to the scene of action by supplying her with coal would often be more important than the actual carrying of several ship loads of troops—and yet this is at present considered a fair proceeding if the belligerent ship when at some distance from home claims coal to carry her to the nearest home or allied port. The Black Sea navy is still imprisoned in that sea, and there are only the Baltic and Far East fleets available for the Eastern theatre of war.

"Of course, all my sisters say that the baby looks like me," said the blushing young man. "What does your wife say to that?" asked the older man. "Well, she admits that I may resemble the baby a little."

SOURCES OF WEAKNESS

GEORGE KENNAN ON RUSSIA'S CHANCE.

Revolt May Follow Increase of Taxes—Railroad Has No Fuel.

George Kennan, the writer whose printed impressions of Russia some years ago were vivid enough to secure his arrest and deportation on a subsequent visit to the Czar's dominions, has given to the Boston Transcript an interview on the war in the East. He makes no attempt to predict the outcome of the war, disclaiming possession of the knowledge upon which to predicate such a judgment; but he says that victory may be fully as serious for Russia as defeat.

Mr. Kennan says that, while there are three revolutionary societies among the officers of the Russian army, and while the revolutionary propaganda among the rank and file is of consequence enough for the War Ministry to take measures for its suppression, it may be taken for granted that under the stimulus of war with a foreign power the army will be found loyal. There may be a few individual exceptions, but as a mass the Russian soldiers and sailors will be found doing their duty. There are, in civil life, however, tens of thousands of Russians who would look with equanimity upon a national defeat, since without it they despair of the overthrow of the bureaucracy.

In the early stages of the war he does not look for internal troubles in Russia. The revolutionary elements, he thinks, will be content to await the issue. Still, the Russian Government, if it really contemplated aggression in the East to the extent of braving war, has been most short-sighted in its dealings with the disaffected portions of its populace. Kishineff has enraged the Jews; the confiscation of their church property has driven the Armenians of the Caucasus to rebellion, and they are found with arms in their hands as often as they can secure them; and the Finns, a stubborn and determined people, have been exasperated to the verge of revolt by the stern measures taken to crush out their national existence. It is difficult for the first two named to secure weapons and munitions for any serious uprising; but the Finns, whose coast is not far removed from Sweden, and whose configuration makes repression of smuggling most difficult, may take advantage of Russia's stress to make a bold stand for their liberties.

MAY BE REVOLUTION.

More serious than these menaces, Mr. Kennan thinks, is what may happen at the end of the war, however it results; or at the end of the first campaign, should it be disastrous. Russia cannot make war for even one year without entailing extraordinary expenditures of from \$300,000,000 to \$500,000,000. What the war will cost her if prolonged beyond that time is beyond estimate. When it comes to paying the bills there is sure to be infernal trouble, says Mr. Kennan. Already the people of Russia are taxed until existence is barely tolerable; and it is impossible to see how the war can be financed without the burden of the people being made intolerable. Recently, in peace times, the Ministry has been warned by the Finance Department that the limit of taxation had been reached, and that the levies upon the taxpayers could not be increased. The economic status of Russia is very low; the people live on a scale that is hardly credible to Americans. And when the cost of this war is added to the taxes uprisings against the tax-gatherers and the Government are inevitable.

Of the efficiency of the various arms of the Russian service, Mr. Kennan does not feel competent to speak. He did express himself very forcibly, however, relative to the break-downs in transportation, con-

do know that when I was in Russia in 1885 I was told that the authorities had not yet completed the trials of contractors and officers concerned in frauds uncovered during the Russo-Turkish war of 1878-79. Sawdust-filled gabs, supposed to contain flour, were a favorite method of defrauding the Government at that time. In peace there are ways of covering up such things, but when war comes and the inevitable disclosures are made, the men responsible may be caught and shot, but it is too late to avert the consequences of breakdowns."

SIBERIAN ROAD.

Concerning the Siberian Railroad and its ability to transport troops and supplies, Mr. Kennan was unable to speak at first hands. When he traveled in Russia and Siberia, gathering the material for that remarkable series of articles which the Century gave to the world fifteen years or so ago, the Siberian Railroad had not been built. From friends who have traveled by it and from correspondents in Russia he has gathered much information about it, however. He thinks that the main line is a pretty good railroad, but says the Manchurian branch is badly built. Of course, it is a single-track road. The sidings are said to be at least thirty miles apart. Considering this, the length of the road (six thousand miles) and the fact that trains run only twelve miles an hour, he says that it is evident that transport men and material must be very slow.

He points out one important fact in connection with the railroad that has scarcely been mentioned before. This is that Russia will be greatly handicapped in procuring fuel to fire her locomotives. Most of them burn coal, and there is little wood in Manchuria. Russia has always secured coal for the railroad from Japan and China. Now Japan has stopped shipments of coal, and has notified China that to supply Russia with coal will be a breach of neutrality. There are coal deposits in North China and in Siberia, but they have never been opened. The only recourse Russia has, in Mr. Kennan's opinion, are the mines of the Island of Saghalien, which are imperfectly worked and produce a very poor quality of coal. Moreover, Saghalien is distant, and the Japanese navy control the sea, when it is not frozen.

A TONSORIAL CHAMPION

SHAVES FIVE MEN IN SIXTY SECONDS.

London Barber Works 100 Times Faster Than the Average Artist.

Shaving a man in twelve seconds seems at first glance impossible, and the average barber would undoubtedly find the task far beyond his skill, yet William Lloyd of London has established this time as an average. His dexterity with the razor may be judged by any man who is accustomed to spend twenty minutes—100 times as long—in the reclining chair every time he visits his barber.

But this is not the limit of Lloyd's remarkable quickness, for he has shaved one man in nine seconds, this being the fastest time among the number of records he established while on his career to the recognized championship of the tonsorial world.

DOES NOT SCRAPE.

In making his record of five men in one minute Lloyd picked his men and knew exactly what their whiskers were before his assistant lathered their faces. In explanation of the modus operandi of his lightning manipulation of the razor he said: "In the first place I used a good, heavy razor about an inch wide. I always kept my razor as flat to the face as possible, in order to avoid any scraping. Clear cutting, not scraping, insures a quick, clean shave."

"Of course the least number of

IN A BARBAROUS COUNTRY

RUSSIAN POLICE DISSOLVE MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Because the Doctors Drew Attention to Sanitary Dangers.

Were it not that the article appears in The Lancet, the most conservative of British medical journals the following story would be regarded as a slander of Russian autocracy:

"The Russian Medical Congress, which met at St. Petersburg at the end of January, has been dissolved by the police. In western Europe it will seem extraordinary that a technical and scientific congress cannot be held without police interference. On the other hand, it is easy to see how in Russia such things may happen. The practice of medicine there is not independent of politics, and, when questions of sanitation or of the prevention of disease are approached, science is at once forced into the political arena. At the St. Petersburg congress a joint meeting was held of the sections on tuberculosis and on social hygiene. Here a motion was carried setting forth that the ignorance of the ordinary and elementary laws of hygiene and the excessive drinking of alcohol created the predisposing causes that facilitated the spread of tuberculosis, which is one of the most fatal of prevailing diseases. So far so good, but the motion and the speeches by which it was supported went a step further, for a clause was ultimately adopted to the effect that a regular and systematic campaign against tuberculosis could only be carried out in Russia on condition that personal freedom and the

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

of the press and of meeting were granted. The adoption of such a motion might be constructed as an act of aggression against the Government, and therefore justified the dissolution of the congress. The resolution practically asks for complete freedom, and this is not necessary when it is simply a question of teaching the ignorant masses the advantages of cleanliness, of thorough ventilation and of abstinence from excessive drinking. Unfortunately these arguments, however plausible from the point of view taken by the present autocratic Government, do not in practice cover the issue. Such freedom as that suggested does exist. It is possible to deliver lectures on ventilation or on the best means of keeping dwellings clean, but whenever any systematic effort of this sort is made the organizers immediately fall under the suspicion of the police. These benevolent and charitable endeavors are ascribed to some political motive, and a scientific lecture on sanitation may land its author in Siberia.

"Worse than this, however, was to follow. The medical men had not only the audacity to demand that their freedom to teach the laws of health should be absolutely guaranteed, but they actually touched upon the burning question of the treatment of the Jews.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

is called upon to bring its science to bear so as to reduce the prevalence of tuberculosis, and it answers, in no uncertain or faltering voice, that overcrowding and poverty are the principal culture-beds of Koch's bacillus. But the Russian Government, by its anti-Semitic enactments has increased to an enormous extent the overcrowding of the ghettos and the poverty that prevails therein. There are supposed to be rather more than 5,000,000 Jews in Russia, who, with but few exceptions, are confined in certain portions of the towns within only a part of the empire. By the "Laws of May" which the Emperor Alexander III. signed on May 3, 1892, the Jews were no longer allowed to reside in villages, but only in towns or burghs. The police were apparently left to de-

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 27.

Text of the Lesson, Quarterly Review. Golden Text, Matt. iv., 23.

Lesson I.—The boyhood of Jesus (Luke ii., 40-52). Golden Text, Luke ii., 52, "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man." The heart of this lesson is, to my mind, His first and only recorded utterance until He entered upon His public ministry—"I must be about my Father's business."

Lesson II.—The preaching of John the Baptist (Matt. iii., 1-12). Golden Text, Matt. iii., 2, "Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." It had been foretold that the Messiah would have a herald, even Elijah the prophet, who would prepare His way before him. Gabriel told Zacharias that his son whom God would give him should be called John and that he should herald the Messiah in the spirit and power of Elijah (Luke i., 17).

Lesson III.—The baptism and temptation of Jesus (Matt. iii., 13; iv., 11). Golden Text, Matt. iii., 17, "And, lo, a voice from heaven, saying 'This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.'" Consider the sacred words as those of the Golden Text in Matt. xvii., 5, with the addition "Hear ye Him" and see how impossible it is to please God unless we give heed to His Son! With His first words in this lesson put His second recorded words of verse 15 of this lesson and concerning all temptation take comfort from I. Cor. x., 13, and overcome as Jesus did.

Lesson IV.—Jesus rejected at Nazareth (Luke iv., 16-30). Golden Text, John i., 11, "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not." Declaring Himself to be the one of whom the Spirit by Isaiah spake, they would not accept Him, but were so enraged at Him that they would fain have killed Him. With a word He could have killed them all, but the day of vengeance was not yet. He came to save, not to destroy.

Lesson V.—Jesus calls four disciples (Luke v., 1-11). Golden Text, John viii., 31, "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples." Not His first, but His second or third, call to these men, as we saw when studying the lesson, and each time a call to follow more fully. Our bodies are vessels, and if fully yielded to Him He will not fail to fill them. It is ours to trust and obey.

Lesson VI.—A Sabbath in Capernaum (Mark i., 21-34). Golden Text, Luke iv., 40, "He laid His hands on every one of them and healed them." Anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power going about doing good, converts all His daily life (Acts x., 38); teaching, healing, comforting, always full of compassion, never considering Himself, in the synagogue, in private houses or by the wayside revealing God to sinful men; the works of God manifest in Him that He might win men to God.

Lesson VII.—Jesus forgives sins (Mark ii., 1-12). Golden Text, Mark ii., 10, "The Son of Man hath power on earth to forgive sins." The man carried by his friends and let down through the roof into the presence of Christ as He preached to a crowded house certainly needed healing for his body, but our Lord saw that he needed more the forgiveness of his sins, and this He attempted to first.

Lesson VIII.—Jesus and the Sabbath (Matt. xii., 1-13). Golden Text, Matt. xii., 12, "It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day." These self-righteous, religious people were making a god of the Sabbath day instead of worshipping the living and true God on that day, and our Lord by His healing on that day would

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on a scale that is hardly credible to Americans. And when the cost of this war is added to the taxes up-
rising against the tax-gatherers and the Government are inevitable.

Of the efficiency of the various arms of the Russian service, Mr. Kennan does not feel competent to speak. He did express himself very forcibly, however, relative to the break-downs in transportation, commissariat, etc., which may be expected as the corollary of corruption in Russian officialdom. "There is enough of corruption in this country," said he, "where there is a free press, which stands ready to expose and denounce every instance of grafting that can be uncovered. But in Russia, where the press is muzzled, all this."

GOES ON IN THE DARK.

Nobody knows the extent to which the public service is honeycombed with private stealings. Here are a few instances of which I have personal knowledge.

When I was in Omsk, Siberia, in 1885, a photographer showed me a very ordinary picture of a very ordinary Government building, which he said was very interesting. On enquiry I learned that it had been taken by him on orders from the Minister of the Interior. And why? Some years before the Government had appropriated 40,000 roubles (\$20,000) for a public building in Omsk. Plans were drawn, submitted to a board which approved them and the construction was authorized. When it was reported that the building was completed, another board surveyed it, and reported that it complied with the specifications. From year to year appropriations were made for its repair and maintenance. Finally it was discovered that not a foundation stone for the building had ever been laid, not a stick erected, not a spadeful of earth turned for it. The money had been parceled out among the officials, and the public building in Omsk existed only in the official reports. Hence, when another appropriation was made, the Minister required photographic evidence from a private citizen who had once been an exile, and who could not be suspected of complicity in another steal, to convince him that the building had actually been erected.

A TYPICAL INSTANCE.

"An army officer whom I met, and who impressed me as a very superior type of Russian officer, was arrested shortly after I left his city, and imprisoned for stealing 40,000 poods of flour. He was in charge of stores for the mines, and a storehouse in which was supposed to be this Government-owned flour, was burned. When the ruins were examined there was in evidence the slightly charred remains of several hundred poods of flour owned by an individual merchant, and stored there as an accommodation, but of the Government flour there was not a trace. It had been stolen, and sold for private profit.

"I personally overheard the protest of an honest army officer who was director of exile transportation, against the acceptance of 10,000 pairs of shoes for exiles. He showed the Governor of the province the samole which the contractor was supposed to follow. It was an honest leather shoe. The shoes which were offered were frail affairs with brown paper soles faced with the thinnest leather, and could not have cost over ten or fifteen cents the pair to manufacture. Later I enquired of the officer if they were accepted. He said they were. Somebody too high up for him to reach had been concerned and the shoes had been issued to exiles, only to go to pieces after one day's wear, leaving the unfortunates to complete their hundreds of miles foot journey to their banishment barefoot.

"I do not know how many times this story of grafting will be uncovered when the Russian army comes to draw upon the military and food stores supposed to have been established in the Far East. I

were before his assistant lathered their faces. In explanation of the modus operandi of his lightning manipulation of the razor he said: "In the first place I used a good, heavy razor about an inch wide. I always kept my razor as flat to the face as possible, in order to avoid any scraping. Clear cutting, not scraping, insures a quick, clean shave.

"Of course, the least number of movements with the hand the greater saving of time. For instance, there was one little trick which I kept a secret—but do not mind revealing now—which saved me a great deal of time in contests. In shaving off the hair just beneath the lower lip I made one bold, slanting, upward movement with the razor, whereas many barbers make two or three. The trick certainly required a little dexterity and practice, but it is easily and quickly done when you know the way.

WINS TWO WEEKS' CONTEST.

"When I won the championship my opponent was a well known barber named Edward Wick, who had held it for a number of years. It was some friends who suggested that I should compete against him. At first I laughed at the idea, for Wick was a wonderfully quick shaver. Then I afterwards thought there would be no harm in trying and sent in my challenge.

"The contest lasted fourteen nights and on the last night we finished with exactly the same number of points each. I was just four seconds ahead in time, however, having shaved my last thirty-five in twelve minutes and twenty-nine seconds. It was a neck and neck race all the way, as the saying goes, and I was extremely glad when it was all over.

ON STRANGE FACES.

"Six men were seated down each side of the stage and well lathered by assistants, and at the word 'begin' we commenced to take the hair off their faces.

"I always worked from the back of the stage down to the footlights, finding the slope in the stage a certain advantage. An assistant followed close to my elbow, holding a number of razors spread out like a fan, and immediately I required another razor I dropped the one I was using on the floor and snatched another from my assistant's hand. The great drawback to speed in such a competition was that you did not know what sort of a beard a man possessed until you started to shave him. His face, of course, was already covered with soap, and probably underneath was three or four weeks' growth of beard, sufficient to turn the edge of any fine razor. One man I shaved in the contest had a six months' beard on his face."

BEER WITH SHAVE.

In training for this contest Lloyd established a small barber's shop near Westminster under an assumed name, and obtained plenty of subjects to operate upon by offering to shave them for nothing, and presenting them with a glass of beer into the bargain. In this way he used to get the shop full in a short time, and would then set to work. He once tried to shave 200 men without a stop; but after doing 140, in the average time of three and a half men a minute, his wrist got so stiff that he could not move it.

After winning the championship Lloyd was called upon several times to defend his title, but succeeded in beating all challengers.

A gentleman going down the street one day overtook an Irishman, who happened to look back. As he was passing him, he asked Pat if he knew what happened to Lot's wife for looking back. "No," said Pat. "Well, she turned into a pillar of salt." "That's nothing. I saw Michael Malone's wife looking back and she turned into a public-house."

ere are supposed to be rather more than 5,000,000 Jews in Russia, who, with few exceptions, are confined in certain portions of the towns within only a part of the empire. By the "Laws of May," which the Emperor Alexander III. signed on May 3, 1882, the Jews were no longer allowed to reside in villages, but only in towns or burghs. The police were apparently left to decide whether a place was a village or a burgh. If they chose to call it a village, then the Jews might be driven out in twenty-four hours. Thus, for instance, in 1895, all the burghs of the provinces of Poltava and Tchernigoff were declared to be villages, and the Jews had to leave in twenty-four hours. The results of this unnecessary haste are appalling. The Vice-Governor of Kishineff some time ago gave orders for the evacuation of a burgh which was henceforth to be qualified as a village. The subordinate who lived on the spot immediately requested that this rigorous measure might be deferred, as a severe epidemic of smallpox prevailed at that time. This very natural protest was, however, unavailing. The Jews were all forced out of their houses, and, whether ill or in good health, they were crowded together into carts and driven into Kishineff.

IT WAS MIDWINTER.

Many of the children died on the road, and the epidemic of smallpox was introduced into the town of Kishineff. The question with regard to the Jews may be a political matter, but it has also a very serious effect on the public health. It is estimated that since the "Laws of May" more than 600,000 Jews have been driven out of places now called villages and compelled to increase the overcrowding of the ghettos of the towns. Is it surprising, if, in the face of such facts the Russian Medical Congress should adopt a motion 'calling attention to the danger resulting from an artificial concentration of the Jewish population in the authorized zone of residence established for the Jews in the towns and burghs of the south and west of Russia?

"Then there are laws which forbid the Jews to bathe in lakes or rivers, nor are they allowed to go to seaside watering places, to sanitariums or to mineral wells. The congress, therefore, passed a motion demanding that patients, even if they are Jews, should be allowed to seek the benefit of the country air and be permitted to inhabit the country or to follow a cure at a sanitarium or a watering place, and the congress considers that it is indispensable to grant the Jews the right to go from place to place. At present a Jew may not live in the more healthy or suburban parts of his town, but must inhabit the ghetto. However ill he may be, and though his life might be saved by a change of air, still he must remain in his ghetto. If he desires to seek the advice of a medical practitioner who lives in some other town, he cannot do so unless he first obtains a special authorization from the police. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the death rates in many towns have become endemic in many of the ghettos. Yet, when the medical practitioners of Russia are in congress assembled, and very naturally protest against such obvious causes of disease, they are accused of dabbling in politics, and the congress is dissolved by the police. It will be fortunate if this is not followed by the arrest and imprisonment of some of the more earnest speakers. But how medical science and sanitation can progress under such conditions is a question which the Russian Government must be left to answer."

Don't sit down and wait for something to turn up; turn up your sleeves and get busy.

Call a man a diplomat instead of a liar and he will be pleased, yet it amounts to much the same thing.

needed more the forgiveness of his sins, and this He attended to first.

Lesson VIII.—Jesus and the Sabbath (Matt. xii. 1-13). Golden Text, Matt. xii. 12. "It is lawful to do well on the Sabbath day." These self righteous, religious people were making a god of the Sabbath day instead of worshipping the living and true God on that day, and our Lord by His healing on that day would teach them that to know the Lord of the Sabbath, who was in their midst, was better than all their self righteous doings (Jer. ix. 23, 24).

Lesson IX.—Healers and doers of the word (Matt. xii. 21-29). Golden Text, Jas. i. 22. "Be ye doers of the word and not hearers only." A lot of so called religion is mere talk and an offense to God and man. It is true that there is no salvation by works revealed in Scripture, but only salvation by the precious blood of Christ as God's free gift to the penitent sinner.

Lesson X.—Jesus calms the storm (Mark iv. 35-41). Golden Text, Ps. cxlvi. 20. "He maketh the storm a calm, so that the waves thereof are still." Fear and alarm should have no place in the heart of a child of God, for the perfect love of God casts out all fear (1 John iv. 18). But, like the disciples in the boat, we are apt to see with the natural eyes only and merit His "How is it that ye have no faith?"

Lesson XI.—Heath of John the Baptist (Matt. xiii. 12-17). Golden Text, Rev. xix. 10. "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life." The ungodly prosper in this world, for the whole world lieth in the wicked one (Ps. lxxiii. 12; 1 John v. 19). The righteous are called to walk with Him who has chosen them and to suffer with Him and to be like Him (1 Pet. ii. 12, 13; Phil. i. 29). Seeing Jesus only, in His hard for His pleasure, and saying, "Even so, Father," this is the believer's way.

Lesson XII.—Jesus feeds the five thousand (Matt. xiv. 13-21). Golden Text, John vi. 35. "Jesus said unto them, I am the Bread of Life." Full of compassion, seeing the multitudes, as sheep having no shepherd, feeling them as to their bodies, and speaking to them of the kingdom of God, this was His way and should be ours, for He is still saying, "Give ye them to eat." We may seem to have no resources, no power to do anything, but He who died and multiplied the loaves and fishes still lives.

RAPID READING.

At the meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, held on Oct. 1, M. Andre Broca and M. Saker communicated a paper on the subject of rapid reading. They showed that the different letters of the alphabet are not all apprehended with the same quickness. For instance, the time taken to recognise an E is nearly one-third longer than that taken to recognise a T. They consider that the alphabet is badly designed from a physiological point of view. It should be composed of very simply designed letters as T or L. Rapidity of reading would thus be increased and "brain fog" would be notably diminished. It would also be better to have the letters printed in white on a black ground than the system which obtains at present. The time taken to recognise a letter printed in black on a white ground was nearly ten times longer than when white on a black ground.

THOSE WHO LIVE LONGEST.

As a rule married people live longer than single, and those who have to work hard for their living longer than those who do not, while also the average of longevity is higher among civilized than uncivilized races. Further, people of large build live longer than those of small, but those of middle size live longer than either.



EASTER TIES.

There are all kinds of Ties, but no Tie as pleasant to wear as one of our **NEW SPRING TIES.**

We have them in all the newest silks and latest styles, anything you want in the tie line is here.

J. L. BOYES.

Men's and Boys' Furnishings.

DAFOE'S FLOUR.

Nonesuch, the best family flour made from local and Manitoba No. 1 hard wheat and every bag guaranteed to be first-class.

Also No. 1 hard Manitoba hard wheat Patent Flour for the Bakers and choice brands of Pastry Flour and Cornmeal, manufactured by J. R. Dafoe at the Big Mill and for sale by all the principal dealers throughout the country.

FARMERS are especially invited to have their wheat exchanged for Nonesuch Flour, and satisfaction guaranteed. Bring your feed grist also and have it ground as fine as desired and with prompt despatch.

All kinds of Grain purchased at the **Highest Market Price.**

Also a choice stock of the celebrated

Scranton Coal!

Your patronage solicited.

J. R. DAFOE,

WANTED.

Local Agents and travelling salesmen for the sale of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, etc. Steady work if desired. Pay weekly. Free outfit.

OVER 600 ACRES

under cultivation. Our stock includes all the best varieties as well as improved varieties not offered by other firms. We guarantee delivery of all stock in good condition. It will pay you to write for part time or whole time terms, as we offer the best inducements in the business. Apply now.

Pelham Nursery Company,

14-4-m. TORONTO. ONT

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERY" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

AND HADDOY CROCKERY

A BANKRUPT STOCK (Wadsworth's of Trenton.) IS CREATING A STIR

—AT—

Our Store This Week.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

This Weather is just a little cool

for Cottonade Pants, don't you think?

We have something better, heavy all wool, costs but very little more, will outwear two or three pairs of cottonades, and will give you ten times the comfort. If you have not done so, better come in and leave your measure—we guarantee a fit.

Or take a pair ready-made at \$1.75. You'll be slow to buy anything else for everyday wear after you have once tried our pants.

No better value given in Canada than we give.

Lonsdale Woollen Mills

SMITH'S OLD JEWELRY STAND

HAM AND EGGS

A few nice Smoked Hams,
And some new laid Eggs.

Try the New Coffee

Ubero Brand, best in the market.
Sold only by

JOY & PERRY.

SEEDS

All persons having seeds to sell, or wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

REMOVAL

on account of fire.

Jas. Walters

MERCHANT TAILOR.

has secured rooms in the Harshaw Block, formerly occupied by the Public Library, and is conducting his business there until the premises he occupied are repaired.

Entrance, next
Pruyn's Liquor Store.

Wanted.

A good general servant, good wages to a competent girl. Apply to Mrs. Jarvis, Newburgh road. 15-a-p

Town Hall Sunday Evening.

Mr. R. Irving will speak in Town Hall on Sunday 27th at 7.30 p.m. Subject illustrated by large chart.

At the Plaza everything is kept in a thoroughly sanitary condition. Every attention paid to customers. We will be pleased to wait on you

At The Plaza,
A. WILLIS.

Mr. W. J. Normile expects to have an automobile on exhibition at the Napanee Bicycle Works, this week.

The regular meeting of the W.C.T.U. will be held in the parlor of the Western Methodist church, Tuesday, March 28th at 8 o'clock. LUCY ANDERSON Sec.

A mob of masked men took from the jail at Cleveland, Miss., Fayette Sawyer and Buck Harris, negroes, charged with the murder of another negro, and hanged them from the railroad bridge.

An Anarchist printer has been arrested on suspicion of having tried to blow up the house of the Commissioner of Police at Liege, Brussels, when several persons were injured.

TRAPS

all kinds and sizes from \$1 50 doz. upwards, at
GREY LION HARDWARE.

Renfrew pays \$1600 a year for fifty enclosed arc lights of 1200 candle power.

Three Canadian Power Companies are developing 350,000 horse power at Niagara Falls.

Compressed peat will shortly be turned out at the rate of 50 tons a day at Farnham, Quebec.

Tuesday Hambly and Vanliven shipped a couple of carloads of hog. Five cents was the price paid.

In 1901 there were 14,650 manufacturing establishments in Canada employing not less than five workers each.

Over 2,000 acres of land have recently been sold at Niagara Falls for the use of prospective power companies.

The row on Dundas street Saturday afternoon was aired in court Wednesday and William Miles was assessed \$10.30.

Last year the ice went out of the river at Belleville on March 27. The year before March 5 was the date, and in 1901 March 6. Date is not yet settled when the ice goes out this year.

Next Friday being Good Friday the Express will be published on Thursday and all advertisers who wish a change of ad. will kindly hand them in as early on Wednesday as possible.

The provincial auction sale of registered

Close's Mills are now grinding every day.
JAS. A. CLOSE.

CARNEFAC takes the lead in Stock Foods. Try a package to fatten your hogs and be convinced.

GREY LION STORES Sole agents.

Great Britain exported 60,000,000 tons of coal last year.

It will cost Montreal City \$1,200,000 to lay the electric wires under the streets.

On the 31st December, 1903, there were nine blast furnaces at work in Canada and six idle.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Catarrh Bronchitis and all throat and lung Maladies. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, 50-1-y New York.

Capt. Piper, formerly Commissioner of Police in New York, who has been investigating, says of the Chicago police force:—"There is practically no discipline, and the force could hardly be in a worse state."

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Croscien tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Sanitary plumbing steam and hot water heating. An experienced man in charge.
MADOLE & WILSON.

Easter Perfumes

—at—

WANTED

A man to represent "CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES" in the town of Napanee and surrounding country, and take orders for

OUR HARDY SPECIALTIES

In Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Ornamentals, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Seed Potatoes, &c.

Stock true to name and free from San Jose Scale. A permanent position for the right man on either salary or commission.

Stone & Wellington

Fonthill Nurseries
OVER 800 ACRES

TORONTO, - - - - - ONTARIO.
1117

The best of grinding now done every day with millstones at Close's Mill.

JAS. A. CLOSE.

Attempts to cure cancer by radium has been abandoned at the London cancer hospitals.

John Spittal, from Bruce County, was found dead in his cabin at Eburne, B. C., and a coroner's jury have returned a verdict of murder against persons unknown.

All the good brands of plug and cut chewing and smoking tobaccos. Brier pipes and smoker's sundries always in stock.

At The Plaza, John St.

Galvanized iron shingled roofing. Galvanized iron shingle roofing. We are agents for by far the best galvanized shingles on the market, the safety lock, see it before you put that new roof on.

MADOLE & WILSON.

The world's output of coal amounts to something over 700,000,000 tons annually.

At Valleyfield, Que., a verdict of manslaughter was found against McCaig for shooting Kilgour, who attacked him.

Petitions presented to Parliament in favor of a Sabbath observance law number 1,847, and claim to represent 337,060 persons.

In deciding to permit fish traps to be used in British Columbia, the Government have also provided that only white or Canadian labor be employed.

Newspapers and periodicals may now be sent from Canada to Fiji, Jamaica, Malta, Trinidad, British Guiana, Tobago and Gibraltar at Canadian rates.

The Ottawa City Council have decided to enter into a five-year contract with the Bell Telephone Company.

Sugar Making Supplies

Indications point to a good year for sugar making. We can supply you with everything you need to make a first-class article. Sap furnaces, pans, buckets and so on.

MADOLE & WILSON.

WORE PLASTERS ON HIS BACK FOR EIGHT YEARS.

TO THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

DEAR SIR:—For years I suffered with weak back and was unable to stand straight. I have only used three bottles of O. R. Kidney Cure and my back is now as strong as it was twenty years ago. I have discontinued the use of the plasters which I wore constantly for eight years.

Yours truly,

M. J. HENRY, Commercial Traveller.

St. John, N. B.

Weak Kidneys are the Cause of Many Diseases.

They allow the deadly uric acid to accumulate and slowly poison to death the vital organs of the body. O. R. KIDNEY CURE heals, soothes and nourishes, assisting nature to restore the organs to health and strength. O. R. KIDNEY CURE MAKES WEAK MEN AND WOMEN STRONG. A ten days' treatment, 50c. from all druggists.

THE O. R. MEDICINE CO., Limited,
TORONTO, ONT.

wanting Seeds to buy, will profit by calling on the undersigned, who keeps the largest and best supply of Field and Garden Seeds in Napanee.

CALF FEED.

A car load of the World's Calf Feed, Bibby's Cream Equivalent, will arrive from England, about Feb. 15th, to be sold at Toronto prices.

Poultry Supplies

A full stock of Rust's Egg Producer, Etc., always on hand.

FURS.

Highest price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs, and Dressed Furs sold.

THOS. SYMINGTON,

Seedsman.

DUNDAS STREET, - - - - - NAPANEE.

I CAN QUICKLY SELL FOR CASH

without local publicity, your Business, Real Estate or Partnership, no matter where located. Send me full particulars, price, etc. Address.

CHAS. E. POWELL,

19 W. Mohawk St.,

Buffalo, N. Y.

Paints, Oils, White Lead, (Elephant Brand) BOYLE & SON.

A. S. Kimmerly will sell 26 and 28 lbs Sugar \$1. Flour, bran, shorts, cracked barley, corn meal and all kinds of grain in stock. Cheaper than any other dealer. Good flour \$2.10 per 100. 1 buy clover and Timothy seed. 9 lbs Sulphur 25c. 10 lb. rolled oats 25c. \$1 bottle Beef Iron and Wine 75c.

Electric Railway Meetings.

Owing to Friday next being Good Friday the Ontario Electric Railway Meeting, in the town hall, has been arranged for Thursday evening March 31st. There will also be meetings held at Selby and North Fredericksburg. For full particulars see ad. on first page.

Bicycle Repairs.

Now is the best time to have your bicycle put in first-class shape for the season, before the rush commences. Parts and repairs for all makes of wheels are now in stock. Bring in your wheel and have it overhauled at the Napanee Bicycle Works.

W. J. NORMILE, Prop.

A Former Napaneean Dead.

James Harmer, died at North Yakama, Washington, Monday morning, March 21st, after a four weeks' illness of pneumonia. Mr. Harmer was a former resident of Napanee, and resided on Centre street, just south of the railway crossing, where he followed his occupation, that of a florist. About four years ago deceased moved from Napanee going to the above named city. He had many friends and acquaintances in Napanee who will be sorry to learn of his death. Besides his widow, seven children are left, four girls and three boys.

Case Adjourned.

The case of Clancy vs. Cook, attracting considerable attention among the farmers and cheese buyers of this vicinity, and which was to have been heard in Napanee on Wednesday, has been adjourned. A prominent cheese buyer stated this morning that he thought the result of this case would be that the farmers would lose all confidence in buyers who speculated at the farmer's expense, and would confine their dealings more to those ready to pay cash for their purchase.

Ceiling brooms, extra long handles; sweeping brooms from 15c upward, white wash brushes, scrub and paint brushes, carpet whippers, tack hammers and lifters, and tacks of all kinds. Bisell's carpet sweeper, step ladders, and all kinds of soaps. Just what you want for house-cleaning at

WALES' GREY LION STORES.

Perfumes

—at—
The Medical Hall,
FRED L. HOOPER.

We stock with several leading makes of washing machines and wringers.

Paint brushes, white wash brushes, alabastine that greatest of wall finishes.

MADOLE & WILSON.

Bradstreet's agency says, and they ought to know, that 84 per cent. of the merchants who failed in 1903 did not advertise in the local papers.

A chimney blaze in the brick block near the Market Hotel was the means of calling the firemen together on Sunday morning about 11 a. m.

Mr. Arthur Briggs has taken over the painting and paper hanging business of Mr. Joseph Gates. Mr. Briggs is a competent workman and we wish him every success in his new enterprise.

The Bay of Quinte train bound for Kingston ran off the track at Yarker Saturday morning. A number who desired to reach Kingston drove to Napanee and made connections with the G.T.N.

The season is now approaching when stock breeders will require route bills and cards. The Express begs to inform such that we keep in stock a large assortment of cuts to select from, and can afford the best of satisfaction. Call in and take a look at our stock cuts and learn prices.

The New Millinery.

The designs for the season to be shown at the millinery openings next week are decidedly novel. Large hats are still favorites with the designers of millinery. The new creations likely to be popular are the Torpedo, which is a very narrow affair coming to a decided point in front; the brim is square. The Flat Iron, rolling side coming to a point in front, with a high back; the brim is flaring and is altogether a becoming hat. Military Costume Hat.—In this there is a decided military effect, gilt military braid and gilt military buttons giving that effect. Turbans bid fair to be popular, the shapes being large and dressy. Small flowers and wreaths, French drapes and laces are the designers' favorites for this season. Large flowers are not fashionable and will be shunned by all who wish to be a la mode. The correct ready-to-wear hats are large and flaring, trimmed with strappings of velvet, batiste, polka dot and Dresden effects. Turbans are made to conform to the roll of the face. It must be conceded that the new shapes are becoming and will do much to enhance the beauty of the Napanee ladies. Robinson & Co., have their Millinery Opening on Saturday, March 26th, and the Hardy Dry Goods Co., on Friday 25th, and 26th.

Tired
eyes
cause
sick-
ness



Because the eyes tire easily, some folks say they are not well. In most such cases there is eyestrain. Neglected eyestrain is sure to produce sickness. Be wise. Have your eyes examined. Know their exact condition from an expert. Consultation free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

March 6. Date is not yet settled when the ice goes out this year.

Next Friday being Good Friday the Express will be published on Thursday and all advertisers who wish a change of ad. will kindly hand them in as early on Wednesday as possible.

The provincial auction sale of registered shorthorn cattle will be held at Ottawa on Wednesday, April 6th under the auspices of the Dominion Live Stock Associations and conducted by the Eastern Ontario Sales Association.

A co-operative scheme is being agitated among fruit growers for the purpose of handling the apple business. Steps have already been taken in some sections to establish local packing houses at different centres, where the fruit can be delivered and handled in a similar manner to that in cheese or butter factories.

Dog poisoners are prevalent in Napanee. Saturday Mr. John Briggs lost a valuable Pointer through this means. This makes five valuable dogs he has lost in this manner in the past year or two. It is time some steps were taken to make an example of persons who place poison around in this careless manner. It is said that there has been an unusually large number of valuable dogs poisoned in the past four months.

Oyster Supper.

As an evidence of the work done by the firemen on Saturday, Mr. W. A. Grange treated the company to an oyster supper at Rikley's restaurant on Saturday evening. Mr. J. L. Boyes also presented them with a box of choice cigars.

Widows' and Orphan's Fund.

Sunday, March 20th, the collections for the Widows' and Orphans' fund of the Diocese of Ontario came to \$15.05 in the Parish of Camden East—an advance on last year—viz:—Camden East, \$8.25; Yarker, \$6.71; Newburgh, \$5.09.

Municipal Ownership.

Kingston is rejoicing over the victory for municipal ownership in the vote Monday on the bylaw to raise \$182,000 for the taking over the Kingston Light, Heat and Power Company's plant at the arbitrated price of \$170,373, the balance being the cost of the arbitration and court proceedings. Victory was generally looked for, but no one imagined it would be so sweeping. The total vote cast was 1434, of which 1397 were in favor of the by-law, and 37 against.

IMAGINATION.

Instances Showing How It Has Made Well Men Sick.

The domination of imagination over the normal exercise of the faculties is no new idea. Samuel Rogers suffered from a violent cold from the effects of what he believed to be an open window at his back, which in reality was closed. An instance of this known to the medical faculty is more strange still. Two men stayed at a house in which an inmate had died of cholera. One man placed in the room in which the patient had died was in ignorance of what had occurred. He slept well and was no worse. The other, wrongly told that the room in which he slept was that in which the cholera patient had died, spent a night of mental agony and in the morning was actually found to be suffering from this complaint. He died of cholera.

A similar instance was mentioned the other day by a friend of the writer. Two London men stayed in the country at a house where scarlet fever was reported. One, an unimaginative, healthy minded fellow, awoke all right in the morning. The other, a nervous, sensitive man, was very ill—had not slept and had broken out into a terrible rash which both declared to be scarlet fever. A wire to a London medical man was dispatched, and by the first train he hurried down. The supposed fever patient proved to have no fever at all beyond an imaginary one. As a fact, there was no scarlet fever in the house, the case had been wrongly diagnosed, and the frightened visitor had tortured himself into a violent rash, all without cause.—St. James Gazette.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West, 12.07 a.m.	Going East, 7.07 a.m.
" 3.33 a.m.	" 7.43 a.m.
" 10.29 a.m.	" 12.25 p.m. noon
" 1.15 p.m.	" 12.48 p.m. noon
" 4.33 p.m.	" 6.40 p.m.
" 8.11 p.m.	

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 6-1y

Coming to Napanee

DR. Elmer J. Lake, Kingston, Ont., Specialist, 1884 to 1897, will be at the
Campbell House, Napanee,
from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Every Other Wednesday,

(until further notice) for consultation and treatment of EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, and SKIN DISEASES.
HAIR MOLES, WARTS, BIRTHMARKS, etc., removed permanently.
Eyes examined and fitted with glasses by electricity and latest ophthalmic instruments used in largest hospitals in New York City.
NEXT VISIT—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13TH.

East End Barber Shop.
Up-to date in every respect.
14-16 J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Dairy Supplies.

Pails, creamers, pans, first class milk cans with best heavy roll rim bottom, extra heavy steel centre band and best malable trimmings.

MADOLE & WILSON.

**WALLACE'S
PURE**

Cream of Tartar

40c lb.

See that the label reads

Wallace's Then it's Good.

Glass, putty, ready-mixed paints, all colors, dry paints, oils and white lead, at
WALE'S GREY LION HARDWARE.

Elwood Wire Fencing. Build your own fence and get the best and Strongest fence made at
BOYLE & SON.

E. Loyst has two cars of Good Luck and Turtle Mountain and Cream of the West Flour. Supply of Bran and Shorts. All kinds of ground Feed, Salt, Coal Oil, Butter and Groceries. The one price to all.

Platform Scales.
MADOLE & WILSON.

UP-TO-DATE

in every particular is

Wallace's Drug Store.

Our Methods, Our Prices,

and the Quality

of every article having this store are sure to please.

T. B. WALLACE, Phm. B.
The Prescription Druggist.

Robertson's and Hollywood Mixed Paints—Ready for use—Guaranteed pure and superior to any other paints in the market
BOYLE & SON.

F. S. Scott's Barber Shop.
There is nothing more enjoyable than a first-class shave, and you are always sure of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel.
F. S. SCOTT,
21st Proprietor.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Elephant white lead, Elephant ready mixed paints, pale boiled oil, single and double thick glass, everyone of these

EASTER MILLINERY OPENING! TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY.

During the same time and all Easter Week we will make special showing of Fine Dress Goods, Waists, Skirts, Whitewear, Suits, and Jackets.

Double Coupons

We will give Double Coupons on all Dress Goods, Ready-to-Wear Goods and Kid Gloves, during Easter week.



MONDAY TO SATURDAY.

Cloth Dress Skirts \$1.98.

For Saturday and Easter Week we will sell Ladies' Cloth Dress Skirts for \$1.98. This is a special bargain. We have them in Black, Oxford or Navy. Well made, good wove home spun cloths, flare skirt and many rows of stitching around the bottom. See the best you can get anywhere for \$2.50 and then see our line \$1.98.

White Skirts

50c, 65c, 69c, 75c, 89c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50. We would like you to see our range of White Skirts, good as we have always served customers in this line. Our present range exceeds any previous years.—Just see them.—Your good judgment will do the rest.

White Silk Waists.

In the matter of a Silk Waist, if ever in doubt about color take white—it goes with everything—always in season—Our new lines are all in.

Handsome Waists—\$3.00, 3.75, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, colors or black at same prices. Millinery Opening Days we will make special display of Waists.—See our lines.

Easter Corsets.

We are showing all the new 1904 shapes in Corsets.
New Tape Girdle Corsets.
New Erect form Corsets.
New Habit Hip Corsets.
New Shirt Waist Corsets.
New Long Hip Corsets.
All these in white or drab. Every size made kept in stock.
Corsets—50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50

Spring Dress Skirts.

\$2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 6.50, 7.50
Just see our line of Skirts. Every one new, made of latest fashion materials and newest way of making, style comfort and good value. Largest assortment in this section to choose from

Easter Kid Gloves.

The "Alexandre" Kid Gloves have the call.
All our full spring lines now in stock. Whites, modes, greys, black, tans—all sizes.—Every pair guaranteed. Prices \$1.00, 1.25.

DOUBLE COUPONS EASTER WEEK — with Kid Gloves.

Easter Neck Wear.

Opened this week some exclusive lines of Easter Neck Wear for ladies, not a whole lot of one kind, but a big variety. Silk Collars 25c to \$1.00. Linen Embroidery Collars, Net Collars, Lace Collars, New Shape Linen Collars, all sizes.

Easter Table Linens.

Our leading line of Table Linens and Napkins are the Shamrock pure linen brand. Bleached table damask 50c, 75c, 90c, and 1.00.

Cream bleached 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c.

Napkins tea size 75c to 2.50 dozen.

Dinner size 1.25 to 3.75 dozen.

"Ask for your Coupons"

Men's Caps.

Just opened a shipment newest shapes in men's and boy's cloth caps, 25c to 75c.

See our No. 1200 Cashmere socks 35c the pair, 4 pairs for \$1.00.

Best 4 ply collars all sizes and styles, 2 for 25c.

Defiance Carpet Warps make from 3 to 4 yards more carpet per bunch than any other brand. If making up Carpets be sure and get **DEFIANCE** brand—all colors in stock.

Ask for your Coupons.

of getting it here, as we employ nothing but first class employees. Shop, first door west of Royal Hotel. F. S. Scott, Proprietor.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Elephant white lead, Elephant ready mixed paints, pale boiled oil, single and double thick glass, everyone of these guaranteed the best of their class.

MADOLE & WILSON.

WALLACE'S WHITE OIL LINIMENT

is good wherever

A Liniment is Needed

25c. a Bottle at

WALLACE'S DRUG STORE

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

Car Load of Berry Boxes to hand.

MADOLE & WILSON.

25c Box

Baby's Own Soap.

25c Box

Infant's Delight Soap

Packer's Tar Soap 25c.
3 cakes Mechanic's Tar Soap 25c.
Pine Tar and Taylor's Tar 5c

Wallace's Drug Store,

The Store of Quality.

The British Government had only 33 majority on a vote of censure on the Chinese labor question, compared with the normal majority of 108.

Clement Goyette who murdered Daniel Colligan and his son in Alfred township, will be tried at L'Orignal Assizes, the Grand Jury having found a true bill against him

Help the Overworked Heart.—Is the great engine which pumps life through your system hard pressed, overtaxed, groaning under its load because disease has clogged it? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is nature's lubricator and cleanser, and daily demonstrates to heart sufferers that it is the safest, surest, and most speedy remedy that medical science knows.—67

20 Per Cent. Discount on all Furs.

G. A. GRAHAM & CO.

141y

get DEFIANCE brand—all colors in stock.

Ask for your Coupons.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co'y.

NAPANEE.

Church of England Notes.

PARISH OF BATH AND MISSION OF ERNEST TOWN—Services for Palm Sunday: Odessa, 10.30 a.m., Bath, 7 p.m. Services for Holy week and Easter: Wednesday, Bath, 7.30 p.m.; Maunday Thursday, Bath, 8 a.m., and Odessa 7.30 p.m.; Good Friday, Odessa, 10.30 a.m.; Hawley, 3 p.m.; Bath, 7.50 p.m.; Easter Day—Bath, 6.30 a.m., and 11.15 a.m.; Odessa, 9 a.m.; Hawley, 3 p.m.

POSTAL INSURANCE.

Under power conferred by statute the post-office department has decided to institute a system of insurance of inland registered letters. The maximum amount to be insured will not exceed \$25. The insurance fee for \$10 will be three cents, and for \$25 six cents. In addition, of course the full postage and registered charges must be paid. Coins, articles of gold and silver, precious stones, jewelry and other articles of value, must be either put in strong boxes in accordance with directions furnished by postmasters, or in envelopes, with directions furnished or postmasters. Envelopes with black or colored borders may not be used for registered or insured letters.

BASKET BALL.

An American Game With No Uncertainty as to Its Origin.

Basket ball as a recreative game is unique in its origin for two reasons: First, it is our one positively sure, home American production; secondly, the name, date and place of its authorship are exactly known. Basket ball was born in the year 1891 at Springfield, Mass., and its author was James Naismith. The story is short enough to be interesting. In that town is a training school connected with the Young Men's Christian association and of course professors, among them a professor of psychology, who is paid to teach the young ideas how to think effectively. In one of his lectures he called attention to certain conditions upon which the brain could with advantage be exercised and challenged his class to supply the requirements to meet them. The conditions were the invention of a new game which could be played indoors in a limited area by a defined and unalterable number of contestants and adaptable to both sexes. Upon this hypothesis one of his pupils, James Naismith, the same night evolved basket ball. It was put into practice the next day experimentally and found to meet the conditions and limitations laid down by the professor admirably. But it had more than an academic value, as its spread as one of our most appreciated pastimes attests.

20 Years of Vile Catarrh—Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 50c.—73



Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup
Bronchitis, Cough, Grip,
Asthma, Diphtheria

CRESOLENE IS A BOON TO ASTHMATICS

CRESOLENE is a long established and standard remedy for the diseases indicated. It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surfaces of the bronchial tubes with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. Those of a consumptive tendency, or sufferers from chronic bronchitis, find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat. Descriptive booklet free.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., 1651 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Canadian Agents

Cresolene
Antiseptic Tablets

dissolved in the mouth are effective and safe for coughs and irritation of the throat.

10c a box. ALL DRUGGISTS 304

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 22 Taking effect June 14, 1903.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations.	Miles.	No.2	No.4	Stations.	Miles.	No.1	No.3
Lve Tweed	0	7 10	3 35	Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	3 35
Stocco	3	7 08	3 43	Arr Napanee	9	7 55	3 55
Larkins	7	7 20	3 55	Lve Napanee	9	8 05	12 25
Marbank	13	7 40	4 15	Strathcona	15	8 20	12 40
Erinsville	17	7 55	4 30	Newburgh	17	8 30	12 50
Tamworth	20	8 15	4 40	Thomson's Mills	18	8 35	1 00
Wilson	24	8 35	4 55	Camden East	19	8 45	1 05
Enterprise	26	8 55	5 15	Arr Yarker	23	8 50	1 13
Mudlake Bridge	28	9 15	5 35	Lve Yarker	23	9 10	1 13
Moscow	31	9 35	5 55	Galbraith	25	9 30	1 25
Galbraith	33	9 55	6 15	Moscow	27	9 50	1 45
Arr Yarker	35	10 15	6 35	Mudlake Bridge	30	10 10	1 50
Lve Yarker	35	10 30	6 50	Enterprise	32	10 35	2 10
Camden East	39	10 50	7 10	Wilson	34	10 55	2 30
Thomson's Mills	40	11 10	7 30	Tamworth	38	11 10	2 50
Newburgh	41	11 25	7 45	Erinsville	41	11 30	3 05
Strathcona	43	11 40	8 05	Marbank	45	11 55	3 20
Lve Napanee	49	12 05	8 30	Larkins	51	12 15	3 35
Arr Napanee	49	12 25	8 50	Stocco	55	12 35	3 55
Arr Deseronto	58	12 55	9 20	Arr Tweed	58	12 55	4 20

Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.			
Stations.	Miles.	No.2	No.4	Stations.	Miles.	No.1	No.3
Lve Kingston	0	7 10	3 35	Lve Deseronto	0	7 35	3 35
G.T.R. Junction	3	7 15	3 40	Arr Napanee	9	7 55	3 55
Glennvale	10	7 25	3 50	Lve Napanee	9	8 05	12 25
Murvale	14	7 40	4 05	Napanee Mills	15	8 20	12 40
Arr Harrowsmith	19	7 55	4 20	Newburgh	17	8 30	12 50
Lve Sydenham	23	8 10	4 35	Thomson's Mills	18	8 35	1 00
Harrowsmith	19	8 10	4 35	Camden East	19	8 45	1 05
Frontenac	26	8 35	4 55	Arr Yarker	23	8 50	1 13
Arr Yarker	26	8 35	4 55	Lve Yarker	23	9 10	1 13
Lve Yarker	26	9 00	5 20	Galbraith	25	9 30	1 25
Camden East	30	9 10	5 30	Moscow	27	9 50	1 45
Thomson's Mills	31	9 20	5 40	Mudlake Bridge	30	10 10	1 50
Newburgh	32	9 25	5 45	Enterprise	32	10 35	2 10
Strathcona	34	9 40	5 60	Wilson	34	10 55	2 30
Lve Napanee	40	9 55	5 25	Tamworth	38	11 10	2 50
Lve Napanee, West End	40	10 15	5 45	Erinsville	41	11 30	3 05
Arr Deseronto	49	10 45	6 15	Marbank	45	11 55	3 20

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE to DESERONTO and PICTON.				PICTON to DESERONTO and NAPANEE.			
TRAINS		STEAMERS		STEAMERS		TRAINS	
Leave Napanee	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Picton	Leave Picton	Arrive Deseronto	Leave Deseronto	Arrive Napanee
2 15 a.m.	2 35 a.m.			6 00 a.m.	7 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	10 30 a.m.
3 35	3 55	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.	10 00 a.m.	11 30 a.m.	12 00 noon	12 10 p.m.
6 35	6 55					4 00 p.m.	4 20 p.m.
8 00	8 20					6 15	6 35
10 35	10 55	1 40 p.m.	3 10 p.m.			7 45	8 05
1 15 p.m.	1 35 p.m.			4 00 p.m.	5 30 p.m.	1 40 a.m.	2 00 a.m.
4 35	4 55	5 30 p.m.	7 00 p.m.			3 00	3 20
6 35	6 55					6 00	6 20
8 00	8 20	7 00 a.m.	8 30 a.m.			7 05	7 25
8 15	8 35					7 20	7 40

C. CARTER, Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent.

E. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent